THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JULY 1809:

With a View of CATHCART CASTLE.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from June 26. to July 25. 1809, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
June 26	30.9	50	73	—	Clear
27	30.3	53	68	0.02	Showers
28	30.2	50	60	—	Cloudy
29	30.1	62	72	—	Clear
30	29.97	53	62	0.011	Showers
July 1	29.81	52	62	0.01	Ditto
2	29.75	51	62	—	Clear
3	29.6	45	56	0.02	Showers
4	29.71	50	61	0.05	Rain
5	29.75	50	62	1.15	Ditto
6	30.02	53	62	—	Clear
7	30.1	53	69	—	Ditto
8	30.12	50	69	—	Ditto
9	30.15	51	68	—	Ditto
10	30.15	55	71	—	Ditto
11	30.1	52	70	—	Ditto
12	30.05	58	68	0.02	Showers
13	30 1	60	70	—	Clear
14	30	57	65	—	Cloudy
15	30.	55	69	—	Clear
16	29.9	55	64	—	Ditto
17	29.75	55	61	—	Ditto
18	29.9	47	61	—	Ditto
19	29.99	50	70	—	Ditto
20	30.12	55	73	—	Ditto
21	30.2	60	79	—	Ditto
22	30.19	56	71	—	Ditto
23	30.	52	60	0.05	Rain
24	30.	53	67	—	Clear
25	30.	53	65	—	Ditto
				—	

Quantity of Rain 1.331

High Water at LEITH For AUGUST 1809.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Tu. 1	5 44	6 3
W. 2	6 23	6 45
Th. 3	7 9	7 38
Fr. 4	8 8	8 43
Sa. 5	9 22	10 2
Su. 6	10 42	11 15
M. 7	11 45	— —
Tu. 8	0 11	0 35
W. 9	0 56	1 16
Th. 10	1 36	1 54
Fr. 11	2 13	2 32
Sa. 12	2 49	3 7
Su. 13	3 24	3 41
M. 14	3 58	4 18
Tu. 15	4 36	4 57
W. 16	5 17	5 40
Th. 17	6 4	6 80
Fr. 18	6 59	7 31
Sa. 19	8 8	8 49
Su. 20	9 33	10 17
M. 21	10 57	11 34
Tu. 22	— —	0 7
W. 23	0 34	1 0
Th. 24	1 25	1 46
Fr. 25	2 8	2 29
Sa. 26	2 49	3 7
Su. 27	3 24	3 42
M. 28	3 58	4 15
Tu. 29	4 32	4 50
W. 30	5 5	5 21
Th. 31	5 40	6 10

MOON's PHASES
For AUGUST 1809.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quar.	3.	5.	14.	morn.
New Moon,	11.	7.	25.	morn.
First Quart.	18.	1.	25.	even.
Full Moon,	25.	6.	52.	m. e.

August 1. Lammas day.
7. Princess Amelia born (1783.)
12. Prince of Wales born (1762.)
16. Duke of York born (1763.)
21. Duke of Clarence born (1765.)

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JULY 1809.

Description of CATHCART CASTLE.

CATHCART Castle is situated on the Cart, about two or three miles to the south of Glasgow. It stands on a very commanding situation, two of its sides being covered by the river, from which the hill on which the castle stands rises almost perpendicularly. On the other side, it is more accessible, but still the approach is steep and difficult, except by one narrow entry, which would doubtless, in ancient times, be secured by a ditch and drawbridge. The building consisted originally of a square tower, to which a more modern house was afterwards added; but of this last, all vestiges have since been effaced.

This castle derives an historical and romantic interest, from its overlooking the celebrated field of Langside, in which were finally decided the fortunes of Queen Mary. The particulars are well known. By the loss of this battle, rashly engaged in, and ill conducted, she lost her crown and army, and was driven to the desperate resolution of flying into England.—An eminence near the castle is still pointed out as the place from which the unfortunate queen viewed this termination of her hopes; a hawthorn bush long marked the precise spot, and on its having decayed with age, another was planted in its stead.

The castle, with the lands adjoining, was long the property of the Lords of Cathcart. On their removal, these were eagerly sought after by the opulent merchants and manufacturers of Glasgow, who wished to become masters of a little land. In this manner the property passed through various hands, and was subdivided into various lots. The new proprietors made great improvements upon Cathcart; but, as might be expected, were often more affected by a desire to increase its value, than with reverence for its antiquity. One of them, about fifty years ago, proceeding upon the principle of making the most of his bargain, sold the building to a tradesman in Glasgow, who proposed to take down the materials, and employ them elsewhere. The castle, however, which had often resisted the attack of powerful chieftains, bid defiance also to the efforts of this modern improver. The walls were found so thick and well compacted, that the expense of taking them down would be greater than the profit. After the removal of the roof, therefore, farther proceedings were stopped; and the castle has ever since remained in this dismantled state, but without suffering any further injury.

A

A Character of Sir JOHN MOORE.

SIR JOHN MOORE was indeed an eminent man. His official dispatches alone, in the absence of other proofs, would convince discerning readers that he possessed powers of no ordinary cast. Whether he narrates, argues, or details, there reigns throughout his letters an ease, a clearness, a matchless facility of expression, which could only result from a corresponding distinctness and a facility of conception. They are evidently the production of one, who, while a variety of complicated affairs press upon his attention, without an effort, comprehends, disentangles, arranges, and retains the whole; who perceives instantaneously the exact tendency and bearing of every nascent circumstance; and to whose penetrating glance *what is intricate seems strait.* More remarkable still than the masterly freedom of his style, is the careless security with which he exposes the facts within his knowledge, and his opinions founded on these facts; regardless of any possible effect of his communications as to his own private interests or reputation; forgetful of the ascertained sentiments of the individuals whom he addresses; forgetful that he is himself a party to the transactions which he describes; one object, and one alone, occupies his attention—that of unfolding fully what he sees distinctly and feels strongly. Such absolute rectitude of design could belong only to a great and upright mind.

But it was not in his correspondence alone, public or private, that he discovered this superiority to personal and selfish considerations; his manners, his discourse, the whole tenor of his life, were of the same manly and unaffected strain. Neither in the society of his friends, at the council, on the parade, nor in the field, did he ever either aim at exhibition, or stoop to disguise: he allowed himself to be seen as he was.

It is not easy to appreciate the positive benefits which the British army derived from the talents and exertions of Sir John Moore. Repeatedly, in the face of danger, he animated his countrymen by his example, and led them on to victory: yet conspicuous as were his services in the act of combat, they were surpassed in utility by the effect of his instructions and superintendance in the hour of preparation for active warfare. His life, as it has been stated from authority, was spent among the troops. The whole force of his abilities was unremittingly employed in devising and executing measures for promoting the comforts and advancing the efficiency of the soldiery. The camp at Sandgate, where he had the opportunity of carrying through, and exemplifying fully the effect of his plans, will long be recollected as exhibiting the perfection of military economy and discipline. It was a school of unrivalled repute for officers as well as men. To have served there, is a recommendation to a candidate for employment. Instructions of such a nature are not confined to the individuals who receive them; one imparts to another what he has been taught; the precept and example are diffused through an encreasing circle; and it is impossible to tell where the benefit stops. Sir Arthur Wellesley is now pursuing the French with troops essentially improved, at least, if not formed, by Sir John Moore.

Some may doubt whether merits of the above description are alone sufficient to characterize the great General. Perhaps they are not—and yet it would be difficult to point out in history an instance wherein striking advances in discipline have been effected by others than military men of the highest order. The opportunity for proving and displaying the full extent of his talents by one of those brilliant

liant atchievements, called victories on a large scale, was not afforded to Sir John Moore:—those, however, who knew the strength of his natural abilities; who were aware of his familiar acquaintance with every branch of the art of war, acquired by extensive reading, profound reflection, and constant practice:—those who witnessed the finished perfection wherewith the important military operations at various times entrusted to his execution were performed; who marked his presence of mind and commanding glance in the field; who saw that he uniformly rose with the occasion; that danger only excited and gave scope to his powers; that every enterprize which he undertook was beneath his force; that every difficulty which he did encounter shrunk from before him; *they* distinguished him from the officer of mere industry: fondly anticipated a period that should rank him with the Turennes and Marlboroughs of history, or the equally illustrious military names of the present day; and still think that *life alone was wanting to his fame.*

I forbear to dwell upon the many virtues that adorned the private character of Sir John Moore; on his filial and paternal piety; his habits of temperance and activity; his sincerity; his humanity; his kindness to friends and dependants; his liberality. One excellence, from its near connection with his public merits, ought to be more particularly adverted to—the unsullied purity of his views and conduct in whatever regarded his own interest. He abhorred the most distant semblance of what was mean or selfish. At any moment he would have sacrificed, without hesitation, his fairest prospects, rather than seek command or emolument by solicitation and intrigue. The decent correctness of behaviour which some content themselves with aiming at, is not otherwise than laudable; but the principles and motives of such persons can no more stand in comparison with the nice and delicate feelings of honour which ruled the practice of Sir John Moore, than the sickly white of the painter with the lustre of falling snow.

Nature, which bestowed such care in the formation of his intellect and heart, had not withheld from him the more trifling advantage of a graceful form. His person was, in a high degree, manly, elegant, and commanding: his features were fine, and strongly indicative of that calm intrepidity which marked his character. I never looked in a face which told so intelligibly that the mind was inaccessible to fear or weakness. A stranger, contemplating his countenance, would have said,—*that man it is impossible to alarm.*

I hardly know whether I am writing with the view of conveying a notion of his worth to those who are personally unacquainted with it; or, of awakening pleasing recollections of his talents and virtues in the minds of his friends. For either purpose, in fact, this sketch is too imperfect. I am rather indulging my own feelings, by recalling to my thoughts the varied excellencies of this accomplished soldier; whom I shall ever class with the distinguished few, the *magnanimi heroes*, whose exertions and endowments redeem the failings of their species, and successfully assert the dignity of human nature.

9th *July*. C.

On the Improvement of the EDINBURGH BOTANIC GARDEN.

WITH much satisfaction I perused, in your last number, *Suggestions for the Improvement of the Botanic Garden*. It is a subject on which I have occasionally ventured to offer hints in the article intituled, "Monthly Memoranda in Natural History," for two years past. But it

is fortunately now in abler hands: and some gentlemen, I am happy to understand, have of late interested themselves, who possess the requisite influence to ensure a hearing in that quarter which alone can give effectual aid.

I entirely agree with your correspondent as to the excellent style in which the garden is at present kept as far as depends on the superintendant. Considering the small number of operative hands allowed, (not equal to a man for each acre!) laying the hot-houses entirely out of view, each of which would require an appropriate attendant,) it is doubtless astonishing to find the garden so trim, and the stove-plants so healthy and vigorous; and much praise is due to the superintendant for his unwearied diligence and attention in this respect. I may be permitted to remark, however, that the projector of the principal new walks, which are certainly laid out with great judgment and taste, was the late Mr *John Mackay*, one of the keenest botanists and most tasteful gardeners which Scotland ever produced, and who died, in the prime of life, in 1802 *.

Your correspondent, proceeding on imperfect data, states the annual income of the garden at no more than 119*l.* Sterling,—a sum scarcely adequate to meet the yearly expences of a single hot-house, in coals, glass, tan, &c. exclusive altogether of wages — I believe the endowment of the garden to amount to nearly double the sum stated; and still I add with confidence, that 240*l.* is a pittance nowise suitable for the maintenance of this public institution, and indeed totally inadequate to the purpose. It is obvious, that after deducting the unavoidable expences of the management on the most economical plan, any sum which can possibly remain must be utterly insufficient for a salary to the superintendant. The former one indeed,—the most eminent practical botanist in this country, left his situation in disgust, it is said, on account of the insufficiency of the stipend: and it would be unreasonable to expect that any person, possessed of the enterprize, steadiness, talents, and taste, of the present superintendant, should long remain in a station where his services must necessarily be so ill requited; while salaries of L.100. are given to many gentlemen's gardeners in different parts of the country. I mention this particularly, because the insufficiency of the superintendant's salary is not hinted at by your correspondent.

The formation of a new and more extensive garden is a thing, however desirable, scarcely to be hoped for at this period; and therefore it is not of much importance, at present, to discuss the merits of the western half of Hope Park as a site. The soil, however, is not perhaps so eligible, either for variety or quality, as your correspondent imagines; and he does not seem to have been aware, that every westerly breeze envelopes the whole in clouds of smoke from Lochrin Distillery.

The improvement of the present garden, by procuring more ample funds; by increasing the number of hands, and suitably rewarding the superintendant; by erecting a new greenhouse and stove; and by forming an arranged collection of shrubs, is not only practicable, but is what the University and the Public of Edinburgh have a right to expect. I may be permitted here to remark, that it would not be reasonable that the weight of directing and contracting for such improvements should be laid entirely on the Professor of Botany in the University, who is *ex officio* manager of the garden, but who has other im-

* For Memoirs of Mr Mackay, see Scots Magazine for 1803.

important duties to perform as a physician of eminence and extensive practice. Three or four commissioners might be found qualified for the undertaking, and willing to act,—who in conjunction with the Professor, would undertake the trouble of superintending the improvements, and reporting their progress.

I cannot conclude without observing, that it is painful to see large tickets erected close by the walls of the Botanic garden, intimating that the grass parks immediately surrounding it are now to be *feued* for building. This purpose when accomplished, will of course ruin the garden. It has been thought that the interference of public commissioners might have the happy effect of preventing or at least delaying so deleterious a project.

Edinburgh,
25th July 1809. } *N.*

(Monthly Memoranda in Natural History in our next.)

On Party Spirit.

"Ex privatis odiis, respublica crescit."
Bouhours.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE above motto has been selected for this paper, from a persuasion that some instruction may be deduced from it; and which, if properly made use of, may prove highly beneficial to this flourishing city;—and the motto may be thus translated:

"*By wrangling and jangling, a country prospers.*"

Or, it may be paraphrased in the language of the Poet,

"*Partial evil, universal good.*"

Hobbes, in a very long treatise, labours to prove, that the natural state of man is a state of warfare; and it being agreed upon by the most eminent philosophers, both in ethics and physics, that there is an immorality in departing from nature, therefore (Hobbes's proposition being admitted *ex concesso*, which I believe it is in practice by all *party* men,) according to their principles, it would be the greatest dereliction to be in peace or quiet.

An eminent author, Addison, I believe, says somewhere, that opposition, or, if you will, *party*, is not only essentially necessary to the vigor, but to the very preservation of the British Constitution.

Were I permitted to examine the truth of the principles so well expressed in the motto, by the uniform law of animate and inanimate nature, and apply it to them, I could shew by way of illustration, that this law has a strong analogy to Civil government.

To *exalt* my subject, I shall in the first place select instances from the sublimest parts of *creation*. The planets that roll over us, and our own globe, are kept in their orbits by contending *parties*, which are perpetually struggling one against another; and these are known to astronomers by the names of attraction, centripetal and centrifugal powers, which keep the various bodies in their order; and whoever pleases may designate them by the three branches of our Legislature.

To pursue our subject, but at same time to *descend* from so giddy a height, it is certain that the circulation of fluids in animal and vegetable bodies, and which tends to the preservation of life, is nothing else than a state of warfare; one atom pushing another out of its way as fast as it can, and instantly occupying its place;—this also gives us an idea of the British Constitution.

To continue the proof of our hypothesis:—The salutary operations of digestion are assisted by a violent contention in the stomach, known to physicians by the name of the peristaltic motion; and some things, that shall be nameless, which are known to every one as apt to excite considerable dis-

disturbance, but whose expulsion gives ease to the sufferer, are the immediate offspring of the most violent internal commotions.

Tempests dispel the noxious vapors of the atmosphere, and by preventing the stagnation of the ocean, prevent putrefaction. Our best culinary dishes are produced by violent ebullition; and our choicest wines by a process of strong fermentation.—This parallel might be carried on much farther, but it is thought that enough has already been said to convince any unprejudiced person, that *party*, and of the most violent description too, is essentially necessary for the welfare of the community.

It is with pleasure I see the luxuriant and rapid growth of it lately in this city; and it is certain that the assiduity which has been employed in the culture of this most valuable plant, has not been in vain; and that it is here likely to take deep root, and to flourish.

To *drop* the metaphor: as good governments in general give encouragement to particular branches of business that are beneficial to the country, either in the form of drawbacks, bounties, or premiums; so, in conformity to such laudable examples, and urged to it by an ardent zeal for the good of this city, I would recommend, that a fund may be raised by subscription, or by any other mode that may be thought more eligible, (perhaps at a general meeting;) and that the same shall be impartially distributed in premiums to those whose conduct, or public productions, by their violence, petulance, absurdity, or scurrility, are best calculated to keep up a true and laudable spirit of faction; and from whose exertions the greatest good may be expected, as has already been proved. Indeed some efforts have been lately made here to keep up *party* spirit, that merit a handsome gratuity:—Remember

Ex privatis odiis, respublica crescit.

And again, to shew the evil of quiet; I beg leave farther to illustrate the position, by stating that Hudibras's

——trenchant blade, Toledo trusty,
For want of fighting was grown rusty,
And ate into itself, for lack
Of somebody to hew and hack.

Edinburgh, 13 *July* 1809. TIMON.

RUSSIAN COMMERCE.

FROM a very interesting work, written by Count Romanzow, entitled, "State of the Commerce of the Russian Empire from 1802 to 1808, we learn that in 1803, the value of foreign commodities imported into Russia, amounted to 55 millions of rubles, and the exports to sixty-seven millions. The duties exceeded those of the preceding years by 110,000 rubles. In 1804, owing to the difficulties of commercial speculations, the imports were *minus* six, and the exports three, millions of rubles. Even then the balance in favour of Russia, which in 1803 had been 21,590,968 rubles, still amounted to 9,517,440. In 1805, notwithstanding the almost total stagnation of trade, the imports exceeded those of 1804 by six millions; and the exports by 13½ millions; and the balance in favour of Russia was 25½ millions of rubles. The number of ships which arrived at, and departed from, the Russian ports during that period, was as follows:

	Arrived.	Sailed.
In 1802	3,730	3,622
1803	4,135	4,157
1804	3,478	3,471
1805	5,332	5,085

How large a proportion of these were English may be judged, from a comparison with the year 1808, when the number of ships trading to the ports of Russia was—arrived 996—sailed 926. The exchange on Hamburgh, which in 1802, and 1805, had sustained itself from 23 to 27½, and 29, fell in 1808 to 15 and 16.

Report

Report by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, entitled, 'An Act concerning the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and concerning Appeals to the House of Lords,' pursuant to an Address of the Hon. House of Commons, dated the second June One thousand eight hundred and nine.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed.)

(Concluded from p. 438.)

THE Commissioners now proceed to state successively the subjects referred to each committee, the members of which it was composed, and the progress which they have respectively made in the business entrusted to them.

The first committee, consisting of the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Justice Clerk, the Dean of Faculty, and Mr Robert Syme writer to the signet, with the Vice-Preses, was appointed to examine and report upon the forms of process as they are now in use in the Court of Session and Bill Chamber, and any alterations or amendments of the same which might be recommended to attain the purposes of the commission. This committee held two long meetings; and by their direction a compilation has been made of all the forms of process in the Court of Session, from the earliest period of its establishment, with the variations which they have since undergone.

This collection is large, including many forms not now in use; it contains extracts from ancient manuscripts, or from law books of authority, from the acts of Parliament regulating the forms of the Court, and from the acts of sederunt upon the same subject, and is the only complete digest of the rules of Court, whether ancient or modern, that has ever been exhibited. It contains also two curious and ancient tracts concerning the manner of holding Baron Courts in Scotland. Having thus paved the way, by obtaining a general view of the ancient and present constitution of the Court, a sketch of a report was drawn up, suggesting such alterations in the forms now in use, particularly in the mode of bringing parties to an issue on points of fact, as it was conceived would produce a salutary effect upon the judicial procedure of the Court. The committee ordered the sketch to be printed and circulated, together with the collection of forms, not only among all the members of the commission, but among the Judges of the Court of Session, and referred the whole to the consideration of a general meeting.

Accordingly, at a general meeting, held on the 18th of February last, the sketch of the proposed regulations was made the subject of long and deliberate consideration; and the final resolution of the meeting was adjourned to the fourteenth of March, when the Judges of the Court of Session were invited to attend.

At this adjourned meeting, several of the Judges assisted and delivered their sentiments, and the written opinions of others were read by the clerk. After long deliberation, the matter was again adjourned until the 18th of March last, when the meeting finally resolved, "That having fully inquired into the existing regulations for conducting processes before the Court of Session, the meeting is of opinion, that, with the exception of the alterations which may be necessary for the introduction of trial by jury in civil cases (if that measure shall be judged expedient) the present forms are now, or by authority of the Court itself, may be easily rendered fully adequate for the purposes of justice and dispatch of business, without parliamentary interference.—And the meeting are further of opinion, that the late division of the Court has greatly and will still more relieve the Judges of that extreme pressure of business, which was the principal, if not

not the sole cause of the delay hitherto complained of, and has therefore for the present removed the necessity of any further innovation upon the forms and constitution of the Court."

After this subject had been discussed, and the foregoing resolution adopted, the same meeting having heard the opinion of the Judges, did resolve, That the part of the fifth section of the judicature act, which provides, that "Two Judges, one for each division, shall officiate each week in the outer-house," has in practice been found attended with great inconvenience and hinderance of business; and that the Commissioners ought to make an interim report, expressing it as their opinion, that a bill should be forthwith proposed to Parliament for repealing or altering that particular enactment of the statute, and providing, that, for the present, only a single Ordinary, to be taken from each division alternately, shall officiate in the outer-house, with power, however, to the whole Court, or a quorum of nine Judges, to be assembled by the Lord President, to restore the present mode of attendance by two Ordinaries in one week, in case it shall at any future time be judged expedient. A draught of such interim report has been prepared and laid before the general meeting held at Westminster on the sixth current, and is still under the consideration of the Commissioners. It contains the reasons upon which the meeting of the eighteenth of March grounded their resolutions, as well on the state of judicial forms in the Court of Session, as on the inconvenience supposed to arise from the present system of acting by double Ordinaries, and, if approved of by a general meeting of the Commissioners, will exhaust the subject referred to the first committee.

The second committee, consisting of the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, Mr Warrender deputy-keeper of the Signet, with Sir Ilay Campbell Vice-Preses, were appointed to examine and report upon the fees, perquisites, and emoluments due to the present officers of the Court, and practitioners before the Court of Session (the Faculty of Advocates excepted) the mode of extracting decrees, or other proceedings, the alterations or amendments which might be introduced with advantage in these particulars, and the proper compensations to such individuals as might be found entitled to make claims on account of their perquisites and dues being altered or abolished, with power to call upon all parties concerned for returns, containing the information necessary to form a judgment on these various particulars. To this committee were afterwards added, the Dean of Faculty and Mr Robert Syme, in room of the Lord Advocate and Mr Solicitor, who were called to attend their duty in Parliament.

The second committee, at their first meeting, on the 10th of December 1808, with a view to collect the information necessary to execute the charge entrusted to them, directed that the Principal and Deputy Clerks of Session, and Extractors, should be called upon for an aggregate account or abstract of their fees, for the last three years, shewing the average amount thereof for that period, and classing the same under the different heads whence they arose, together with statement of the authorities under which they were levied.

The Principal Clerks were also directed to furnish the form or schedule of an abridged extract or exemplification of a judgment of Court, modified according to the spirit of the judicature act; and two Principal and two Deputy Clerks of Session were appointed to attend the Committee, to give such explanations as might be required.

The following persons and bodies have been also called upon for infor-

ma-

mation:—The Assistants of the Principal Deputy Clerks of Session, and the Collectors of Clerks' Dues; the Keeper of the Minute Book, Keepers of Inner and Outer-House Rolls, and Auditor of Court; the Principal and Deputy Clerks of the Bills; the Keeper of the Signet, or his Deputy, as representing the Clerks to the Signet; the Preses of the Society of Incorporated Agents or Solicitors before the Court, the Preses of the Society of Unincorporated Agents, and the Preses of the Body of Lawyers' First Clerks, which four bodies comprehend all the persons entitled to act as agents before the Court of Session.—The information was required as to the rate of fees and the authority ascertaining them, but not as to the average amount for three years, which it was neither necessary nor perhaps possible to ascertain; the average amount of receipts for three years were required from the macers, house-keepers, and door-keepers of the Court of Session.

After information upon these subjects had been received, the committee proceeded to consider the most important and most urgent question before them, the present form of extracts, the alteration of which is pointed out as a principal object of the Commission. On this important subject, after considering a very long return by the Clerks of Session, with annexed abstracts, the committee, on the 1st of March 1809, agreed to make an interim report to the Commissioners, to the following effect:—First, That the present form of extract, including the written pleadings in the cause, be, in future, abolished, without prejudice to the Clerks of Session giving extracts or certified copies of all or any part of the proceedings, to any party requiring the same, at his own expense. Secondly, That the form or extract, in future, shall, in ordinary causes, originating in the Outer House, contain only, first, The summons by which the party is called into Court, and which ought to contain the plea of the pursuer or plaintiff; second, The inventory of writings produced; third, The defences, containing the plea of the defender; fourth, The answer to these defences, where such is allowed; fifth, The condescendence or specification of facts required by the Judge from either party, with the other party's answer; sixth, The various interlocutors of Court, in regular dates; lastly, The final judgment, arranged in form of what is technically called the Grand Decerniture. And the Committee expressed their opinion, That nothing else should, on any pretext, be included in an extract, unless upon the proper charge of the person requiring insertion thereof. No report has, however, been made by this committee to any general meeting, because the following important subjects, although often and carefully considered, have not yet received their final determination.

In the first place: It appears from the report of the various parties concerned, supported by the various evidence referred to, that a very large annual sum will be necessary to indemnify the Principal and Deputy Clerks of Session and Extractors, for the loss of income which they must necessarily sustain by the abolition of the present mode of extracting decrees, which is, in fact, their principal source of income. It is difficult to say how such a sum is to be raised, even supposing (if the appointments of the clerks should be thought exorbitant) that the full indemnification shall be restricted to the lives of the present incumbents, as it seems hard and unjust that a charge hitherto defrayed at the expense of the litigants themselves, should be entirely thrown upon the public at large. The committee were, therefore, desirous to examine the merits of several plans proposed for defraying these indemnifications,

tions, either by substitution of other dues of Court, or by a general tax upon litigation. And this being a matter of no small delicacy and importance, they did not consider, that their duty would be fully discharged until they should be enabled to report thereon, as well as upon the proposed alteration in the form of abstracts.—The reports of the other officers of Court, &c. although of subordinate importance, must also receive serious consideration before the committee can be considered as having acquitted themselves of the business intrusted to them. But, as the information has been fully obtained, there can be no doubt that they will speedily be able to make an ample report to the Commissioners upon this, as well as other points.

The third committee, consisting of the Lord Justice Clerk, Baron Norton, the Hon. Henry Erskine, and Adam Rolland, Esq. Advocates, together with the Vice-Preses Sir Hay Campbell, were directed to report upon the form of procedure, and fees exigible in the trial of civil questions before the Circuit Courts of Justiciary, and in the Commissary, Admiralty, Sheriff, Burgh, and Baron Courts, and other courts of inferior jurisdiction in Scotland. This committee, having met on the 13th of December 1808, did, with a view to obtain the necessary documents to ground their report, direct the Clerk of Commission to call upon, first, the Sheriff-Depute of the shire of Mid-Lothian, requiring him to call a meeting of the Sheriffs of Scotland, and procure a report on the general nature of the proceedings in Sheriff Courts presently in use, with any alterations or improvements which their experience might enable them to recommend; secondly, on the Commissaries of Edinburgh; thirdly, on the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, both to the same effect. Each Circuit Clerk of Justiciary, each Sheriff Clerk, the Clerk of each Commissariat, the Clerk of each Royal Burgh, have also been required to give in a return of the annual amount of fees, perquisites, and emoluments received by them, their Deputies and Substitutes, arising from litigation before their respective courts, separated into the heads under which they arise, and shewing by whom, and under what authority they are levied and received.

The committee did not think it necessary to call upon the clerks, or even the judges of these subordinate Courts, to make any report on their forms, being satisfied that the report of the Sheriffs would be so full and satisfactory as to enable the committee to form a general estimate of the state of all inferior jurisdictions, and to suggest any improvements necessary in their form of procedure. The persons thus called upon for information are considerably upwards of an hundred, and returns have been made by many of them to the clerk; but from distance, indisposition, and a variety of other causes, several of them have not returned any information, and some returns which have been received are, in various respects, imperfect, and require explanation.

When all the information required shall have been obtained, it will be still necessary to arrange, methodise, and make an abstract of its import, so as to render it subservient to the proposed purpose of reformation. This third committee has therefore been able, as yet, to proceed no farther in discharge of their duty, than by taking the necessary steps to obtain the information they required, by urging returns from the persons who have not yet made any, and explanations of that which they have received.

The separate branches of the duty of Commissioners, delegated to the three committees, being, first, the regulations of the forms of process before the Court of Session; secondly, the abolition of extracted decrees and

regu-

regulation of fees in the said Court, together with the claims of indemnification which may arise; thirdly, the regulation of forms and fees before the other civil courts of Scotland.—The Commissioners apprehend, that these branches do, with the question respecting the introduction of trial by jury in civil cases, comprehend the whole business intrusted to them under the royal warrant.

The detail already given, shews, that their report on one of the most important objects of the Commissioners (the forms of court) is almost ready to be laid before His Majesty; and that, in the investigation of the other points, such progress has been made as they have been able to attain, considering the extensive and complicated field of inquiry which those objects presented, and the important points, both as to public policy and individual rights, which they necessarily involved. The Commissioners have held eleven general meetings, nine in Scotland and two in London; the three committees have held various separate meetings, and much business has been done, less formally, under the superintendence of individual members of the commission.

Several of the Commissioners are Judges of the Supreme Courts, others are professional men, whose avocations are both numerous and important.—During the sitting of the courts, more numerous meetings could scarcely have been held; but had this been possible, it would not have forwarded the purpose of the commission, since no useful general deliberation could have taken place, until the reports were obtained from the persons of whom information has been demanded. Much of this could not be furnished without great labour and research. The report of the Principal Clerks of Session is an example of the extent of the voluminous investigations commenced and carried on under the commission. Indeed the terms of the warrant under the statute are so broad, as to comprehend a complete revisal of the whole judicial procedure in Scotland, varied as it is, by local custom, thro' very numerous inferior courts and jurisdictions, together with the regulation of the fees exacted by the numerous office-bearers in each of those courts, and an investigation of the multiplied and complicated forms of the Supreme Court itself, whose regulations alone fill a printed volume of three hundred pages. The warrant points likewise to the abolition of the mode hitherto observed of recompensing the clerks of court, with the numerous dependents and retainers in their service, and to the substitution of some other fund, which shall be as little burdensome as possible to the public, while it affords indemnification to the persons in possession. The warrant also requires a very difficult and important duty, in directing the consideration of introduction of the trial by jury in civil cases, for which, if it should be judged advisable to adopt the measure, it will be necessary to contrive a machinery of legal form, which cannot easily be engrafted upon the law of Scotland, without much and mature consideration. The Commissioners, in a matter of such great delicacy and importance, have thought themselves bound to proceed with the utmost caution in forming an opinion to be reported to His Majesty, on the propriety of making this great alteration on the law of Scotland, the extent to which the alteration may be carried, and the means by which it may be effected.

Subscribed, in obedience to an order of a general meeting of Commissioners, held on the 20th day of May 1809, by

WALTER SCOTT,
Clerk to the Commission.

Account

Account of the RUSSIAN *Military Establishment.*

From Etat de l'Empire de Russie, par J. B. Leroy de Flagis, (*Paris* 1807.)

Number of men.		Expences in roubles.
114	of the Staff,	290,476
219,811	of Infantry,	5,824,340
51,730	of Cavalry,	2,265,596
62,423	of Militia,	184,608
295,764	of Cossacs, Calmucks, &c.	184,608
250	Fortresses, their support,	1,500,000
629,842		10,249,628

Here is a military establishment really formidable, yet scarcely sufficient for Russia, if she were seriously attacked on different sides, or if she should wish to act offensively against any one of the great powers of Europe. Of the 219,000, who compose her real force, supposing the corps complete, we must retrench 65,000 employed in the interior, in forming garrisons, or in other services which cannot be neglected. This force of 219,000 is thus reduced to 154,000 and of these we must deduct still a fifth for those who do not fight, surgeons, musicians, and persons attached to chapels, to boards, to diverse trades, and to the baggage of each regiment.

Her force in cavalry is more real; it consists of 51,730 men, to which we may add, the two new companies of horse guards, who consist of 60 men each. Thus the regular army consists of 205,850 men.

The Ukraine, it is true, supplies them besides with a provincial militia of 29,000 infantry, and the Dutchy of Smolensko supplies 32,000 Hussars, the remains of the ancient Pospolite of this part of Poland; this forms another army of 62,423 men. But this army, without uniform and without pay, composed in the Ukraine, of persons attached to the lands which they enjoy freely, with the mere obligation of defending the country in case of invasion, and in the duchy of Smolensko, composed of peasants and the servants of Polish gentlemen, is not an army which can be made to act far beyond the limits of the country which furnishes it, and in which it is, besides, occupied in the service performed elsewhere by garrison troops. It may be good for defence, but yields not above 12 or 15,000 hussars to employ abroad.

The Cossacs, the Calmucks, the Bashkirs, and other such hordes of Tartars, are more formidable, since the number of light troops which Russia can draw from them is estimated at 295,754. This may, strictly speaking, be the number of Cossacs, Calmucks, and others, who are in a condition to serve; but it never was, and never could be, the number employed. In peace they have neither uniform nor pay; but to make use of them in time of war, it would be necessary to support them while they could not live by plunder; a burden which the finances of Russia could not sustain. Accordingly this force, has never hitherto been raised above 60,000 men.

It is with fortifications as with troops; they are good when they answer the purpose they are intended for. Suppose, in Flanders or on the Rhine, the best fortified places of Russia, they would signify nothing; because it is easy, though expensive, to transport into a fine country whatever is necessary to form a siege; and because in this

this part of Europe the attack of strong places is entrusted to engineers.

On the side of Sweden and Prussia, Russia may indeed see herself attacked by the arts of Europe; but if we attend to the difficulty of transporting artillery for a siege through the provinces that must be traversed, we shall see that an obstacle of three weeks elsewhere, becomes here one of three months, and that during this time the climate, making war in favour of the natives, soon brings them resources.

On the side of the Tartars, of the Circassians, of the Bashkirs, of the Kirguises, and of other half savage people, who surround Russia armed and on horseback, a great number of forts are necessary; but, in return, it is enough that these forts should be barracks palisaded with any sort of hillock of earth to serve as a battery. It is true that a bomb only is necessary to set on fire those great barracks, but they are raised against people who have no bombs; they fulfil their purpose.

However indifferent these fortifications may be, yet as, besides the 50 strong places which are known to be in Russia, there are more than 200forts, fortlets, redoubts, or entrenched posts, the reader will be surprised to see only 775,950 rubles (about 155,000*l.*) employed in their maintenance. This economy seems stupendous, and to admit it, we must recollect there are 84 companies of 100 men devoted specially and continually to the reparation of the fortresses of the empire. The materials in wood and brick costing nothing, one would suppose that the fortifications of Russia should be always in the best condition; yet this is not the case; because it is not in the disposition of the Russians to take constant care of any thing; or because people in office find their account better in building new fortifications than in repairing the old.

Procedure in Russian *Courts of Justice.*

(*From the same.*)

OUR * Russian tribunals sleep more at their ease, and are not so numerous as yours. A president, one or two counsellors, and an assessor, form the judges, and, with one or two secretaries, compose all our tribunals. These five or six personages assemble on fixed days, between ten and eleven in the morning. The judges sit round a table covered with green cloth, the president at the head, in an elbow chair; the two counsellors at the side, with the assessors, on chairs; the secretaries, at one or two tables, in a corner of the room. An old soldier, armed with a staff, guards the door, which is besieged by the crowd of clients, or advocates, not seeking to enter, for it is not allowed to every one to penetrate into this sanctuary; but, by a million of the lowest bows, to attract the eye of the divinities, whenever the doors are half opened; which often happens, because the assemblage is made in a room, where scribes in rags, and covered with vermin, seated on trembling benches, around trembling tables, deliver the oracles of Themis, or forge her instruments.

Thus, when one of our magistrates has need of any instrument or assistance, he calls to the old soldier, who, on receiving orders, goes to seek the scribe, or to get from him what is wanted. Sometimes a secretary comes in person to enquire what the council wishes; then he receives, as he passes, the homage of the assembly; he claps the shoulder of one, he kisses another, he embraces a third. Some, on the contrary, he brushes by, others he pretends

* The writer is a resident in Russia.

tends not to see, he spits in the face of him who complains, he returns into the sanctuary, then comes out and repeats the same part.

It is said that Peter I. when about to die, regretted that he had not been able to establish Turkish forms of law in his states. This idea, which may appear to you quite extravagant, has passed through many European heads; and if they had been listened to, Europe would at this moment have been treated in the Turkish style. I am convinced of the extravagance of this project, and yet I should be tempted to adopt it in regard to Russia. Already, as much as is possible under our sky, we have the manners and customs of Byzantium; we are already fashioned to grimaces; we are accustomed, at all times, to present ourselves before men in power, only with our head bent, and our hands full. It is only introducing some blows with a cane instead of writing; and I believe, if Peter had lived, he would have made this reform. It was, doubtless, to supply its place, that this prince, on his death bed, passed the edict, which fixes the time during which a process is to be begun and ended, at eleven days. I do not believe that, since the death of Peter, his will has been followed eleven times.

If you are surprised at the little effect of this edict, admirable in speculation and in books, you will cease to be so when you know the forms of procedure used in the countries for which it was made. Suppose that I have a just law-suit, that I wish, for instance, to recover my property out of the hands of a man who wishes to keep it. In order to spare myself the odious and disgusting view of law proceedings, to rescue myself from the insolence of those judges, I take an advocate, who should rather be called a solicitor. I engage to pay six per cent. of the sum which I sue for; I give him my papers, and he presents a petition. If my party is not informed of the step I have taken, and has taken none, the petition is commonly received, and some days after, the college to which I addressed myself, fixes a day for my man, and cites him to appear.

My party, thus informed of the prosecution begun against him, seeks also an advocate, and finds one; but, as his affair is supposed not so good as mine, my adversary pays in advance, to his advocate, six per cent. of the sum which he wishes to keep. But as six per cent., once paid, would be very little in comparison of the capital, the advocate makes his client understand, that he must throw in also something corresponding to the importance of the cause and the dignity of the judge, or of the secretary, or of those protected by both, or of all those persons. By offerings thus distributed, my affair is retarded, and never gets beyond the first citation; yet three are necessary before a process can be entered upon. My advocate, who knows by experience how the second citation is to be brought about, comes and informs me that it is now my turn to give, represents eloquently that it is the custom, and that we must sacrifice something not to lose the whole by sleeping over our right. Well, I give, and the second citation is made.

Then begins, between my adversary and me, a combat of generosity, which turns all to the benefit of these worthy magistrates; for if my party gives less than I, he is condemned, and if I do not give more than him, I do not obtain justice. At last, after several months of hurry and impatience, after having exhausted my purse, I am quite surprised to hear that the tribunal which has received my complaints begins to doubt its own competence, or that another tribunal claims it.—Here then am I, pleading before a tribunal which will not judge me, or waiting the end of a plea between two tribunals, who wish each to judge, and are quarrelling about my spoils. This

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odd accident, which is yet very common, happens because a man here depends always on one tribunal by his class, and often on another by his actions; that the distribution of classes and subjects is not clearly made, and that the kind of right of *committimus* which every individual enjoys, is neither fixed nor understood.

My process, however, is not yet begun. Suppose it begun; my advocate makes my papers be transcribed or translated; the advocate who opposes me does the same: if there is any thing to add, they write, and write again: both give their writings to one of the secretaries, who, after reading, makes his report in writing to the judges, who give sentence also in writing. But the decision of a process, however important, is never public; the decree which terminates it, is thought to exist only for the persons interested; no other is supposed to have any concern with it.

All is not lost, however, when we are condemned in one tribunal; we can appeal to that department of the senate on which this tribunal depends. Between this court and the former, however, there is no difference, except that the senators being great lords, the secretaries more important gentlemen, and the scribes less ragged, we must employ more bows, more humility, more patience, and richer offerings. Here end the hopes of innocence. After the condemnation of the senate, nothing remains but an appeal to the prince; but Peter I. attached such hard conditions to this resource, that it is in a manner prohibited, by the punishment of death pronounced against any one who should wrongfully appeal from a decision of the senate.

High Roads and Mail Coaches.

THERE have been several meetings lately, both in Edinburgh and London, of the Proprietors of Land, and Trustees for High Roads in those counties of Scotland through which the Royal Mail Coaches travel, with the view of obtaining a repeal of the exemption enjoyed by those coaches from payment of toll. In a statement published by those Gentlemen, it is observed, that "it is not from a view of the aggregate loss, that the extent of the evil is to be estimated. The great weight of those carriages, and the velocity with which they travel, injure the roads to an extent which the toll chargeable for them, though paid, would not compensate. A mail coach, with its passengers and other loading, will weigh two tons, and it must travel from eight to nine miles in the hour, whereby the road suffers infinitely more than by the slow steady pace of a cart or waggon of the same burden."

Next follows an estimate of the loss sustained by the exemption from toll, and also the weight of the mail coaches.—

"Mode in which the Loss affects the Counties through which the Mails pass.

1	Edinburgh,	L.655	14 6
2	Haddington,	191	12 6
3	Berwick,	146	0 0
4	Selkirk,	218	18 0
5	Roxburgh & Dumfries,	511	0 0
6	Dumfries alone,	611	7 6
7	Kirkcudbright,	584	0 0
8	Wigton,	365	0 0
9	Peebles,	198	17 4
10	Linlithgow,	213	6 8
11	Lanark,	547	10 0
12	Renfrew,	817	16 0
13	Ayr,	346	15 0
14	Dumbarton,	10	0 0
15	Stirling,	146	0 0
16	Fife,	203	10 0
17	Kinross,		
18	Perth,	182	10 0
19	Forfar,	666	2 6
20	Kincardine,	219	0 0
21	Aberdeen—no Bar on this Road,	0	0 0
		L.6865	0 0

'Extract from the Examination of Mr Thomas Hasker, Superintendant of Mail Coaches, before a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1808.

Weight of Mail Coaches.	Cwt.
1 The Coach itself, ...	18
2 The Mail, ...	3
3 The Luggage, ...	4
4 The Passengers at 12 Stones each,	Cwt.
4 Inside, ...	6
2 Outside, ...	3
2 more Outside in the Country, ...	3
	—12
5 The Coachman and Guard, 12 Stones each, ...	3
	—
Average weight of the Coach and Loading, ...	40

After shewing in a most satisfactory manner that Government, so far from requiring any assistance of the kind, have greatly improved the revenue by the establishment of Mail Coaches,—the statement then proceeds: "Have then the contractors suffered by those bargains, which have been so favourable to the public? The answer is undeniable, that they have not. Whatever difference may have at first existed, it is notorious, that now to obtain the contract for a mail coach, even for a single stage, is the first wish of every post-master; there are even in Scotland many instances of the lessees, or proprietors of well-frequented inns, retiring from business, and retaining the mail; and when they transfer their contract, it is for a handsome premium. The seeming smallness of the Government allowance is compensated by the preference given to the mail coach for passengers, luggage, parcels, &c. none of which are regulated or restrained by a statute, and but partially even by the post-office, who, besides four inside passengers, have, out of London, confessedly tolerated four outside passengers, and for luggage, &c. there is no limitation. With these advantages the mail contractors are enabled to keep down all competition, and to make fortunes."

The Report thus concludes:—

"By Mr Palmer's plan of Mail Coaches, the commercial interest have attained dispatch and security to their correspondence; Government have more than doubled their old revenue; the contractors have made fortunes by the conveyance; and the trustees for the roads have lost a large proportion of their tolls, and are in many instances reduced to a state of bankruptcy. For this they have got no equivalent, unless it shall be said, that in common with the merchants, they have obtained dispatch to their correspondence. But what advantage is this to a plain country gentleman?—He gets few letters, and it is of very little moment to him whether they are hurried forward at the rate of eight miles an hour by the mail coach, or come at the more leisurely pace of the old saddled horse. The main objects with the trustees are, to afford good roads to all species of travellers, and to keep their families free from loss, by redeeming from the revenue of these roads the money they have advanced, and the engagements they have personally come under for making them; but they cannot keep faith with the public, or do justice to their own families, unless they obtain redress from the innovation introduced by the establishment of mail coaches."

Physiognomical Observations.

"Animum sæpe indicat vultus."

To the Editor.

SIR,

PHYSIOGNOMY is a subject which, in every age, has engaged the attention of speculative men, and it will continue to be the source from which we derive our first opinions of character, while the expression of the countenance is supposed to harmonize with the feelings of the mind.

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The investigation of the various motions of the muscles of the face, as they appear to be affected by, or associated with the passions of the mind, seems to be the line of analysis most likely to lead to the discovery of the laws which regulate this extensive sympathy. But though it be true, that several emotions of the mind are pretty uniformly followed by corresponding actions of the muscles of the face; yet it should be recollected, that nothing is more flexible than the human countenance, and it is frequently difficult, if not impossible, to discriminate between the genuine suggestions of passion, and the diversified effects of habit or of imitation.

Although, therefore, it becomes a principal branch of this inquiry to endeavour to ascertain the nature of the motions of those "muscles which give form and character" to the human face, yet I am disposed to think, that in our physiognomical researches, we do not sufficiently attend to the more primary and permanent differences in those parts of the face which are but little affected by muscular motion, and which, from the uniformity of their arrangement, must be considered as modifying, in an eminent degree, the configuration and expression of the whole countenance.—Thus, it is a fact well ascertained, that the *median* line of the face, or a line passing through the centre of the forehead and the chin, would not, in almost a single instance, pass thro' the centre of the nose; or, in other words, there is hardly one individual who has his nose exactly in the middle of his face, but placed on one side or other of this median line. So far I am supported by anatomical facts, but what I wish chiefly to state is, that, according to my observation, four fifths of mankind have the apex of the nose on the *right* side of this line, and that those individuals who have it on the *left* side, are less amiable in their general character than the others, and are peculiarly prone to the emotions of anger, and to sensual indulgence. I admit only of one exception to this general principle, and it is in the case of the "little turned-up nose" of Roxalana, whose fascinations overset Soliman II. *, and shewed the world what a nose could atchieve. In the female face a curling up of the nose with a slight twist to the left is sometimes accompanied with great acuteness, and a lively and mirthful turn of mind.

Could the truth of my proposition be once fairly established, it would lead to the most important consequences, and superede the necesity of that knowledge of character by experience which we find it so very difficult to acquire.

Z.

Analecta.

"*Pearls, Stones, and Gems, of every kind.*"

1. PYTHON, the orator of Byzantium, as Leon his fellow-citizen relates, was remarkably corpulent. When a tumult had once arisen among the people, in an oration in which he endeavoured to persuade them to peace and reconciliation, he expressed himself thus:—"You see, my fellow citizens, of what a size I am, but my wife is still larger than myself. Yet when we are on good terms the commonest bed will hold us. When we disagree, the whole house is not large enough to contain us."

Athenæus.

2. Myrmecides wrought out of ivory a chariot with four wheels, and as many horses, in so little room, that a little fly could cover them all with her wings. The same man made a ship, with all the tackling to it, no bigger than

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* Marmontel's Tales.

than that a small bee might hide it with her wings.

Pliny.

3. Thespis, the Athenian poet, being checked by Solon for acting in a play, because he therein lied openly in the face of all the city, excused himself, because it was but in jest. To whom Solon replied, "If we commend or allow lying in sport, we shall soon find it used in good earnest, in all our bargains and dealings."

Plutarch.

4. *Memory.* A young man of Corsica, student in civil law at Pudaa, could repeat 36,000 Latin, Greek, or barbarous words, significant or non-significant, upon once hearing, without any hesitation, in whatever order a person pleased.

Muretus.

5. *Exhibition.* Zeuxis having painted a picture of Helen, obtained a great sum of money by his performance. No one was promiscuously, and for nothing, admitted to the sight of it, but was first obliged to pay a piece of money, and was then suffered to view it. As therefore the painter had a pecuniary compensation for his picture, the Greeks of that period gave it the name of Venus the Harlot.

Ann.

6. *Dedication.* Weiss dedicates his "Principes Philosophiques" in the following way: "A Mr ***. Si je connoissois un plus digne homme que vous, c'est à lui à qui je présenterois cet hommage."*

7. *Education.* A celebrated eastern philosopher begins his first dissertation with the following period: The perfect education of a great man consists in three points: in cultivating and improving his understanding, in assisting and reforming his countrymen, and in procuring to himself the chief good, or a fixed and unalterable habit of virtue."

Sir W. Jones.

* Vide Scots Mag. vol. 70. p.

8. *Active gratitude.* Wentworth Dillon, Earl of Roscommon, a nobleman more distinguished by his genius than by his illustrious birth, having been attacked in the night by three ruffians, who designed to assassinate him, was generously defended by an officer who chanced to pass by. Roscommon, full of gratitude for his brave defender, divested himself immediately in favour of him of his post of captain of the guards to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

9. *A clock and a woman.* Fontenelle being one day asked by a lord in waiting, at Versailles, what difference there was between a clock and a woman, instantly replied,—"A clock serves to point out the hours, and a woman to make us forget them."

10. Gratitude is the memory of the heart.

11. *Have you been in love?* A country man having lost his ass, came to the Muezin or crier, desiring to give notice, at the door of the mosque. He did so three several festivals; but no news being heard of the animal, the owner urged him to continue his former proclamation, with the promise of a fat pig to the finder of the ass. The Muezin was a wag, and, tired with the fellow's importunity, one day when worship was ended, and the people flocked from the mosque, he made this proclamation:—"If there be any man here amongst you, who will come forth, and solemnly profess he was never in love, he shall have a fat pig." An ungainly looking fellow, who stood leaning on his staff, bawled out, that he could safely take his oath, he was the person who had never been in love. Whereupon the Muezin taking him by the sleeve, presents him to the countryman, saying, "Here, friend, I have found your ass, the pig is mine."

12. *Miser.*

"Hang her! a thoughtless, wasteful, fool,
She scatters corn where'er she goes,"
Quoth

Quoth Hassan, angry at his mule,
That dropt a dinner to the crows.
Ebn Abrumi.

13. *Heretic.* Whitgift, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, staid with an aunt when at school. He refused it seems to accompany her to Mass. She imputed all her losses and misfortunes to the harbouring of such an heretic within her doors; and for a farewell told him, that she thought at the first she had received a saint into her house, but now she saw he was a devil. *Sir Geo. Paul.*

14. *Temperance.* Plato seeing a young spendthrift eating bread and water at the door of an inn where he had squandered his estate, said to him, —"Young man, if you had dined more moderately, you need not have supped so poorly."

15. *Agriculture* is much less an art than an admirable reunion of many very distinguished arts. *Jovellanos.*

16. *Grotius*, at 8 years old, made verses, and performed his public exercises in philosophy: before 15 he put forth his comment upon Martianus Capella: at 16 he pleaded causes; and at 17 he put forth his command upon Aratus.

17. *Philetas of Coos* was an excellent poet and critic in the time of Alexander the Great, but he had a body of such exceeding leanness and lightness, that he commonly wore shoes of lead, and carried lead about him, lest at some time or other he should be blown away by the wind. *Athenæus.*

18. *Who have a right to call themselves Esquires?* — 1. All younger sons of viscounts and barons: all sons of earls, marquises, and dukes.— 2. Esquires of the king's body. 3. Eldest sons of younger sons of barons, 4. Esquires created by putting a collar about their neck, and bestowing on them a pair of silver spurs. 5. Persons in superior office; as, serjeants at law, justices, mayors, counsellors, batchelors of divinity, law, or physic. high sheriffs, &c. 6. Gentlemen whose parents have always carried coats of arms.

19. *Henry, I., scrupling to break a promise he had made*, was told by Calixtus that he was Pope, and would absolve him from his promise. Henry answered, *If* that the pope had power dispense with him, he did not think it fit to break his word.

(*To be continued.*)

The above is intended as the commencement of a series of miscellaneous articles similar to that continued in the late Atheiæum of Dr Aikin, under the title of Omiana. Many of the readers of the Scots Magazine will, no doubt, be willing to contribute from their portfolios.

K.

Analysis of FRENCH BULLETINS, *with General Observations on Official Reports.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

I KNOW of nothing which more perplexes and confounds the good people of this country than those compositions, so widely circulated, and so universally read, bearing the title of French Bulletins. Various are the opinions entertained on the subject of these extraordinary productions: while some set them altogether at nought; and others, eager to prove the soundness of their own gloomy predictions, swallow every word as if it were an oracle. Neither of these are in the right; for though these documents are not wholly authentic, they are far from being wholly fictitious; they are not true, but truth may generally be extracted out of them. To forward this desirable process, I beg leave to subjoin a few observations on those particulars in which they may generally be depended on, and *vice versa*.

The truth is, when we consider the state of thraldom in which the French

press

press is held, it seems rather wonderful that they should be so correct as they are. Considerable pains seem to be taken to avoid any error which could be obvious to the French people. For this reason, the *positions* of the armies are always correctly stated: nor, in the whole course of these communications, do I recollect a single deviation from this rule.—This is the polar star to guide us thro' the maze of military operations. With a map before us, we can always see which party has advanced, and which retired, or whether they both retain their original positions. This may not appear indeed in the bulletin which gives the battle, but it always will in that which immediately succeeds. The only case in which it fails us, is that of a retreating army, which of course, whatever may be the result of any actions that may take place in the course of its retreat, must always have the appearance of being beaten.

When we have granted this to our French composers, it will be difficult to discover much more, on which any dependance can be placed. The subject on which they are generally most prone to enlarge, is that of the loss sustained by their enemies. On this subject their invention is pretty copious, yet there are limits to it. The whole army must have some idea whether the number of killed and wounded, and still more whether that of prisoners be great or small.—This idea, however, must be very vague; a few only, and those in the confidence of government, can have the means of taking any accurate account. So far as I have been able to calculate, we shall in general be pretty safe, if we take about one half of the number stated. Cannon and standards seem less easily disguised, as they will probably be exhibited to the army as trophies, and accordingly in the late battle of the Raab, the slender amount of these compared to the killed and prisoners, he pays a doubtful and imperfect victory.

It is also an object of great curiosity to know, in any action, the amount of the troops engaged on both sides. It is thus that we estimate both the abilities of the general and the valour of the army. This is a subject, however, in which governments, in general, are very little communicative; and even where they do break silence, their communications can seldom be much depended upon. Unfortunately their interest is quite opposite in different cases; according as the estimate is made *before*, or *after* the engagement. Thus the army of Italy, on its first arrival, amounted to 60,000 men; being then reinforced by Lauriston's division, it was swelled, *after* the battle of the Raab, to 35,000! I do not mean to say, however that these variations are confined to the French reports; on the contrary, they are pretty general. The Russian armies, in particular, commonly dwindle at least to half the number originally announced.

With regard to the loss sustained by the French army, I do not find that the writers lie under the least restraint of shame or decency. Here the temptation to falsify is so powerful, as to overcome every scruple.—Not only must the people of France be impressed with the importance and facility of the success, but the reluctant and trembling conscript must be encouraged by the apparent smallness of the danger. If however the pretended number bore any uniform proportion to the real number, we might be able, in some degree, to come at the truth. But I do not find that this is the case. The rule seems to be, to take always the smallest number, which, from the circumstances of the action, can bear the least appearance of credibility. In all the accounts of engagements with the Spaniards, the number is made incredibly small, from an anxiety to throw contempt on the

character of that nation. In the victorious battle of Friedland, the number of killed was made 1200. In the battle of the Danube, it was made only 1100. Thus it appears that the reports on this point vary according to convenience or passion, and that little, if any, real information, can be derived from them.

We must observe also, that with regard to the operations of the mind, which these productions employ themselves greatly in delineating, a much greater latitude is taken than in those which come under the cognizance of the senses. So far as the most enthusiastic attachment to the great Napoleon is concerned, or the utmost contempt and hatred for his enemies, the statement is generally regulated by the wishes of the writer, at least unless there happens, at the very moment, to be overt acts in direct contradiction to such a frame of mind. While the Spaniards were in arms, making the most determined resistance to their political regenerator, it could not well be pretended that they were animated, in any high degree, with these laudable sentiments; but no sooner was a district over-run, or a town forced to surrender, than the disposition of the inhabitants underwent, as if by magic, the most complete change; all were seized with the most boundless love and affection for King Joseph and his illustrious brother. Although it could not be denied that the Hungarians were crowding to the standard of the Archduke, yet it was easy to represent them, in their minds, as fermenting, as reflecting, and even as mostly hostile to the Austrian cause. Again, when the insurrection of the Tyrolese seemed to be for a moment subdued, we are told that these mountaineers were suddenly seized with the most violent rage against the Austrians, and particularly against Chastellar, who had first incited them to rise.—Unfortunately, however, it happened that, a few days after, they were seen, with the self-same Chastellar at their head, entering Bavaria, and spreading terror to the gates of Munich. In order also to produce a dramatic effect, little private incidents or speeches are sometimes introduced from the fertile brain of the narrator. Thus, it is stated that the Tyrolese, in their wrath against the said Chastellar, beat him with sticks so violently as made it expedient for him to betake himself to his bed, where he remained for two days. Apparently the writer forgot to account how, amid the pursuit of a victorious enemy, he was allowed to lie there quietly, till he was again taken into favour.

In the course of the present war, the Austrians have also begun to publish bulletins. I cannot help thinking that there is some foundation for the ridicule which Buonaparte throws upon so servile an imitation of the French practice. If, however, the original be bad, the imitation must be acknowledged to be still worse.—Of all the circumstances which we would wish to hear, it often happens that not even one is told us. If we obtain some idea of the place near which a battle is fought, at least no distinct account is given of the situation of the two armies; not a hint is dropt of the numbers on either side, and most frequently we are not favoured even with the result. This last indeed may sometimes be excused from the circumstance of its having been so often unfavourable; but I do not find that where the contrary is the case there is any difference. Even where the subsequent events prove them to have been victorious, they will not often be at the trouble of saying so.—It is but justice to observe, however, that since the battle of Essling, a new series has been begun, which is considerably improved; and that a pretty tolerable account has been given of that, and some subsequent actions.

Although, however, I cannot approve

prove of such a servile imitation of the French official reports, yet I approve still less of the British practice of giving no reports at all, unless in the case of some great battle, or extraordinary military operation. These occur but rarely: they are *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*; and, in general, we are left at the mercy of the most vague and contradictory rumours.—From these alone can we know where our army is, what it is doing, or likely to do; which, among a restless, fretful, discontented nation like ours, gives rise to all kind of evil rumours and gloomy apprehensions.

I have already alluded to the leading particulars which it would be desirable to see included in an official report. Besides these, it is very interesting when any light is thrown on the *rationale* of military events, or the circumstances which have led to their good or bad success. On these points such publications are usually sparing; nor can they always be blamed, since such a disclosure might be useful to the enemy. Plans of battles are very convenient; indeed the accounts, without them, are rarely intelligible. But this seems to fall rather to the share of the news-writers, who seldom choose to take much trouble on the occasion.

Yours, &c.

Philalethes.

Biographical Account of the late Dr PITCAIRN.

DAVID PITCAIRN was the eldest son of the gallant Major John Pitcairn, of the marines, who was killed in the attack upon Bunker's Hill in June 1775, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dalrymple, Esq. of Annefield, in the county of Dumfries. His paternal family was one of the most antient in Fifeshire, deriving its name from a landed possession called Pitcairn. Nisbett, in his Heraldry, says, that he has seen a charter to it dated in 1417. In the course of time, one of the family acquired by marriage the estate of Forther, in the same county; after which the lands of Pitcairn went off with a younger son, from whom was descended Dr Archibald Pitcairn of Pitcairn, justly famed as a Physician, poet, wit, scholar, and mathematician. Of the elder branch Dr David Pitcairn became the representative upon the death of his uncle, the well-known Dr William Pitcairn, who had practised physic for nearly half a century, and had been many years president of the college of Physicians. Dr David Pitcairn was born on the 1st of May, 1749, in the house of his grandfather, the Rev. David Pitcairn, minister of Dysart, in the county of Fife. When about nine or ten years old, he was sent to the high school at Edinburgh, where he remained four years; after which he went to the University of Glasgow, and prosecuted his studies there till he arrived at the age of twenty. At this period of his life he used to spend much of his leisure time with the family of the Rev. James Baillie, minister of Bothwell, in the County of Lanark, and father of the present Dr Mathew Baillie, of London, and of the celebrated dramatic writer, Miss Joanna Baillie. During this intercourse commenced an affectionate intimacy between Dr Pitcairn and Dr Baillie; which afterwards, as the difference of their years became less in proportion to their whole ages, gradually changed into the warmest friendship, that continued ever after. It being now determined that he should be a physician, he went in 1769 to the university of Edinburgh, and studied medicine there for three years, under the immediate direction of the illustrious Cullen. In 1772 he went to London, and attended the lectures of Dr W. Hunter, and Dr G. Fordyce. About the same time also, that he might attain an English degree in physic, though he

was

was then nearly 23 years old, he entered at Ben'et College, Cambridge. In 1780, several years before he received his Doctor's Degree, he was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and about the same time may be placed the commencement of his private medical practice. In 1792, he was chosen physician to Christ's Hospital; and in the following year, his private practice being now considerable, he resigned the office of Physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital His office at Christ's Hospital demanded but little of his time, and was therefore retained by him several years longer. By the death of Dr Warren, which took place in June 1797, Dr Pitcairn was placed at the head of his profession in London. One or two other physicians possibly derived as much pecuniary emolument from the practice of medicine as himself, but certainly no other was so frequently requested by his brethren to afford his aid in cases of difficulty. But this prosperous state did not endure long. In the autumn of the same year he fell from his horse, and bruised his side. Shortly after, his heart began to beat with violence, and his attention was more particularly directed to this symptom, as it had occurred in one of his brothers, likewise in consequence of a fall, whose heart, after death, was found considerably enlarged. He continued, however, to follow his profession till February in the following year, when he was attacked with an hæmorrhage from his lungs. From this he recovered, after some time, so far as to be enabled to resume the exercise of his profession; but the same disease having recurred in summer, he embarked in September for Lisbon. During a stay of more than 18 months in Portugal, he had no return of the hæmorrhage, in consequence of which he ventured to come back to this country in May 1800. He was still feeble; and his heart was still bearing too forcibly; he for some time, therefore, declined altogether engaging in medical practice. Afterwards, as his health improved, he began to receive patients at his house; then to meet other physicians in consultation at the houses of their patients; and at length, after an interval of several years, to undertake the entire care of sick persons at their own homes; except during four months in the latter part of the year, which he spent almost wholly in the country. In the mean time, however, the palpitation of his heart continued; on which account he, for a long time, lived very abstemiously, drinking only water, and abstaining almost entirely from animal food. But, as the beating did not increase, and no other sign of a diseased heart existed, and as he found a vegetable diet to produce in him much flatulence, about a year or two before his death he began to eat moderately of animal food once a day, and to take sometimes after dinner a single glass of wine diluted with water. Under this change of regimen his appearance altered considerably, and during the last six months of his life, he frequently received the congratulations of his friends on the improvement which his health had undergone. Disregarding the advice given by one of the masters of his art, "*si plenior aliquis, et speciosior, et coloratior, factus est, suspecta habere bona sua debet*," he seemed to look upon his increased strength as a permanent acquisition, and as chiefly valuable from enabling him to bear an encrease of professional labour. In the course of the month of March, for instance, he rose several times from his bed soon after midnight, and travelled between twenty and thirty miles before morning, to visit a patient. From these exertions, however, he appeared to suffer no immediate injury. But about the beginning of April he found he was heated by his single glass of wine, though diluted largely with water, and

and therefore discontinued it. On the 13th he felt a soreness in his throat; but he thought so lightly of it, that he continued his professional visits during that and the two following days. In the night of the 15th, his throat became worse, in consequence of which he was copiously bled at his own desire, and had a large blister applied over his throat; but the irritation occasioned by the latter remedy was so distressing to him, that it was removed before its intended effect was fully produced. On the evening of the 16th Dr Baillie called upon him without knowing that he was ill; and having heard the history of his ailment, and an account of the remedies employed, he entirely approved of what had been done. At this time Dr Baillie observed no symptom which indicated danger.

Dr Baillie saw him again between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and thought his situation much improved; for the pulse was now equal and more firm; and his general appearance indicated less debility and distress.—Under this persuasion he left him, having previously agreed to return at 10 in the evening, when he was to meet in consultation Mr Home, and another physician, who had long been intimate with his patient. A little before Dr Baillie had paid the visit just mentioned, a slight drowsiness had come on, and this symptom rather increased after his departure. But nothing more remarkable occurred till near eight o'clock, when the patient's breathing became suddenly more difficult. About 20 minutes after this he died.

On the 25th, his corpse was deposited in a vault in the church of St Bartholomew, near Smithfield, which contained the remains of his father and uncle. Dr D. Pitcairn had five brothers; one of them died young; three others, all of them officers in his Majesty's service, died after they were men; the youngest, a counsellor at Law, survives him. He had four sisters, all of whom have been married, and are alive. His mother also still lives, and is in her 79th year. In 1781, he married Elizabeth the only daughter of William Almack, Esq. of London, and a niece of his preceptor, Dr Cullen, but had no issue. She likewise survives him. His person was tall and erect, but of late years rather thin; his countenance during youth was a model of manly beauty, and even in advanced life was remarkably handsome. While a boy, he was noted for possessing a grave and manly manner, connected with much sweetness of disposition. These qualities, added to considerable bodily strength and courage, gave him great influence over his play-fellows. But, though of a studious turn, he did not acquire knowledge at school as quickly as some of his companions. His memory, however, was strong, and his judgment sound; whatever, therefore, he learned was retained, and well assorted; so that in time he excelled most of those who had once been regarded his superiors. His knowledge of history and geography, from the strength of his memory, was particularly accurate. Few persons ever gained, without any direct effort to this end, so extensive an acquaintance with the various orders of society.—His education began at the largest school in Great Britain. He afterwards studied for several years at each of the great universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge, and attended the principal lectures upon medicine in London. While a young man in London, he lived with his uncle, who had many friends, and frequently entertained them at his house. He resided many years in Lincoln's Inn Fields; and, while there, associated daily with gentlemen of the law. He was early admitted a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and hence knew many learned men in addition to those of his own profession.

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He was fond of country sports, and athletic games, particularly the Scottish one named Golf, which carried him among other sets of men. He had a taste for the Fine Arts; in consequence of which, he became acquainted with many of the professors of them: and his employment as a physician in the largest Hospital in the kingdom, and in private, made known to him a very great number of persons of every rank and description in life. From such opportunities, and an original turn for the observation of character, he obtained a most extensive knowledge of human nature, and an infinite fund of stories and anecdotes, which when at ease among his friends, he used to relate in the happiest way.

His manner as a physician, was simple, gentle, and dignified, and always sufficiently chearful to encourage hope, without offending by its incongruity with the scene about him.—From his kindness of heart, he was frequently led to give more attention to his patients than could well be demanded from a Physician; and as this evidently sprung from no interested motive, he often acquired considerable influence with those whom he had attended during sickness. No physician, indeed, of his rank in London, perhaps, ever exercised his profession to such a degree gratuitously. His behaviour to other physicians was highly candid and liberal, and he most studiously avoided the slightest appearance of interfering in their professional concerns. Such conduct is no doubt recommended by its ultimate utility; but in him it arose from a native sense of honour, that appeared in every other transaction of his life. As he attended very carefully to the symptoms of diseases, in the order and degree in which they occur in nature, he had, from this source, and the excellence of his memory, acquired great practical knowledge of his profession. He had, in consequence, also made many original observations upon the history and treatment of diseases.—He was, for instance, the first who took notice of the connexion between Rheumatism of the external parts of the body, and a certain affection of the heart, which he hence called rheumatism of that organ. Since it was mentioned by him, numerous examples of it have been seen by others, which puts the justness of the observation beyond doubt; though no trace of it exists in any author prior to Dr Baillie, to whom he had communicated it. He never published any of his observations himself; but several, besides that which has just been spoken of, have been given to the world by others. He never long enjoyed very good health from the time of his commencing to practise physic in London. For, not to repeat what has already been said respecting his disorders, he was, during many years of the first part of his residence here, much subject to violent head-achs. He twice laboured under severe agues; and suffered several attacks of inflammatory sore-throat. But none of his ailments made any considerable permanent impression upon his external appearance; for immediately before his death no person would have supposed, from seeing him, that his health had ever been bad, or that he had attained the age of nearly sixty years.

On the GREAT SEA SNAKE *found in* ORKNEY.

To the Editor.

SIR,

ABOUT six months ago, you gave us, under the title of Great Sea Snake, a general description of a vast marine animal which was cast ashore on one of the Orkney islands in Autumn last. You afterwards mentioned, that the carcase had unluckily been beaten to pieces by a tempest, but

but that the head and some other parts had been picked up, and that all these fragments were to be transmitted to the Edinburgh University Museum. Some vertebræ, and a number of long cirrhi, or filaments, were, you told us, accordingly received from one gentleman; and you stated, that the skeleton of the head, having been brought to the proprietor of the ground by one of his tenants, was also forthwith to be deposited in the University Museum.—It was not without some surprize, therefore, that I lately observed in the newspapers, a paragraph, implying that this last specimen had found its way to London, and had been treated of by Mr Everard Home, surgeon, in a paper read before the Royal Society.

The fragments of this curious animal, instead of being collected in one place, and examined and compared together, have thus, it seems, been dispersed and, I can easily conceive, that from the examination of detached parts, erroneous conclusions must inevitably have been drawn. The naturalists here, judging from the specimens in their hands, and from drawings furnished to them, were, I understand, of opinion, that the Sea-snake must form a new *genus*, to stand perhaps next to the Squalus, or Shark. Those in London, having, as already observed, by some unaccountable means, become possessed of the skeleton of the head, appear to have found in it the principal generic characters of the Squalus, and to have considered the institution of a genus to be unnecessary. It had been well, however, if they had paused here; for it seems to me impossible to believe, that it should not at least be a new and nondescript *species* of Shark. Mr Home, however, has declared that the great Sea-Snake of Orkney appears to him to be nothing else than the Squalus maximus of Linnæus, the Basking Shark of Pennant, or the Sail-fish of this country. Several objections occur to this opinion.

In the first place, the largest Basking Sharks I ever heard of were from 28 to 38 feet long, from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the longest fork of the tail. This Orkney animal, however, was no less than 55 feet long, exclusive of the tail.—This discrepancy of size alone would stagger some.

In the next place, Basking Sharks are by no means uncommon in the Orcadian friths, especially in the summer season, and their appearance is familiar to most of the inhabitants.—Yet no one of the persons who saw the Sea-snake ever gave a hint of its resembling the Sail-fish. The sketches, too, made or corrected by those who saw the animal in its most complete state, make not the least approach to the figure of a Basking Shark.

But, to descend, in one instance, to particulars,—the mane, as it has been popularly styled, forms doubtless one of the most prominent marks of discrimination in the Sea-snake. How, then, does Mr Home dispose of the mane? If I be not misinformed, he smiles at it, and alleges that it seems probable that some lacerated fragments of the dorsal fins may have given rise to such a report! If this be the fact, he has certainly drawn conclusions beyond the evidence in his hands. It had been well if those who sent him the skeleton of the head, had favoured him also with some of the cirrhi, or filaments, composing the mane. The fact is, these filaments (of which I have seen and examined above 50 specimens,) are not only of a peculiar shining substance, altogether different from the cartilage of a shark's fins; but are of a regular cylindrical shape, exceedingly tough, and greatly resemble the sort of fishing line called Indian sea-grass. They seem quite imperishable,—not in the least inclined to putrescency; while the cartilage of a shark's fin is very ready to run into putrefaction. I shall only add, that all the persons who saw the

body

body as it lay on the strand, concur in affirming, that these filamentous appendages extended in a series along the whole stretch of the back, while the Basking Shark has only one large dorsal fin, and a small one, occupying, both together, not above a tenth part of the back.

If any additional proof of the two animals being distinct were required, the very striking difference in the relative proportional thickness of their bodies might be mentioned. The Basking Shark, cast ashore in Dorsetshire in 1801, the largest, it is believed, seen for many years past, measured 28 feet in length, and the body, where thickest, was no less than 20 feet in circumference. A Basking Shark of double the above length, or 56 feet, (and the Orkney animal, it will be remembered, measured 55 feet, exclusive of the tail,) might reasonably be expected to have a much thicker body; we might presume, that it would be 30 feet in circumference, if the diameter increased in any reasonable proportion with the length. But every account agrees in telling us that the body of the Great Sea-snake, where thickest, was only "equal to the girth of a horse;" by which the Orkney farmers must, of course, be understood to mean their own sort of horses, which at Edinburgh would be ranked as poneys. The girth of an Orkney horse may, I believe, be considered as from 4 to 6 feet at most. I conclude, therefore, with some confidence, that, if the body of the great Sea-snake, measuring about 55 feet in length, no where exceeded 6 feet in circumference, this animal could not possibly be the Basking Shark of natural history, but must have been a very different animal, entirely unknown to naturalists.

I am, &c.

Orcadensis.

July 11. 1809.

Sketch of the History of AGRICULTURE *in* SCOTLAND.

(Concluded from p. 427. *)*

THE Succession War gave a shock to the prosperity of Scotland, from which it had not altogether recovered, when the whole island was incorporated under one government. Were there the smallest doubt respecting the consequence of the wars which, with short intermissions, prevailed from the end of the thirteenth to the middle of the fourteenth century, it might be removed by a reference to the two valuations, called the Old and New Extent, wherein full evidence is disclosed concerning the deterioration or waste which had taken place in North Britain. The old extent taken in the reign of William the Lion, is nearly double the sum returned under the new extent made up in 1369, after the capture of David Bruce. But this difference of value will excite no surprise, when it is considered that the business of the inhabitants had been chiefly restricted to fighting and destroying one another, and to burning and plundering, instead of meliorating and enriching the country. The same conduct repeated in our day, would lead to similar consequences; for internal improvement is incompatible with a state of warfare. Few countries of Europe were more prosperous and happy than Scotland at the death of Alexander III.; and few have suffered more calamities than were entailed on that kingdom by his premature decease. The long and inveterate hostilities which followed wasted the opulence of the country, and entailed a degree of penury on its inhabitants, which has only of late been completely surmounted.

During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, rural economy continued to languish, especially upon the estates of the

the barons, where the old trade of fighting was regarded of greater importance than that of manuring and cultivating the ground; but the ecclesiastical lands were considerably improved, and the tenants of them were generally much more comfortable and happy than those upon the estates of laymen. The reformation of religion, beneficent as it was in other respects, rather checked than promoted agricultural improvement; because the change of property, which then occurred, occasioned a similar change of tenantry, and almost took husbandry out of the hands of the only class of people by whom it was practised upon correct principles.—The dissolution of the monasteries, and other religious houses, was also attended by injurious consequences in the first instance; though latterly the greatest benefit has been derived from tythes and church lands having come into the hands of laymen. It is probable, had not these circumstances occurred, that the tythe system would have still remained in force, and Scottish husbandry have continued under a burthen, which sinks and oppresses the cultivator of the sister country. But tythes having got into the hands of lay titulars, or impropriators, were in general collected or farmed with such severity, as to occasion the most grievous complaints, not only from the tenantry, but also from the numerous class of proprietors, who had not been so fortunate as to procure a share of the general *spulzie*. This, added to the desire shown by the crown to resume the grants made when its power was comparatively feeble, occasioned the celebrated submission to Charles I., which ended in a settlement, that in modern times has proved highly beneficial, not only to the interest of proprietors, but likewise to the improvement of the nation. Tythes, in fact, are a burthen, which, to all intents and purposes, operate as a tax upon industry, though it was a long time before the beneficial consequences of withdrawing them were fully understood, or even discerned, in this country.

The accession of James to the crown of England is understood to have been unfavourable to the agricultural interest of Scotland; inasmuch as the nobles and gentry, being by that event led into great expences, raised the rents of the tenantry considerably, whilst the very circumstance which occasioned the rise, contributed to lessen the means of the tenant for making good his engagements. Scotland, however, was much benefited by the soldiers of Cromwell, who were chiefly English yeomen, not only well acquainted with husbandry, but, like the Romans at a former period, studious also to improve and enlighten the nation which they had subdued. The soldiers of Cromwell's army were regularly paid at the rate of 8d. per day, a sum equal at least to the money value of two shillings of our currency.—And as this army lay in Scotland for a great many years, a flux of money thereby found its way into the country. Perhaps the Low-country districts were at that time in a higher state of improvement than at any period since the demise of Alexander III. This improvement does not altogether rest upon conjecture, but is supported by many facts. In the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr and Kirkcudbright, the rentals of various estates were greater in 1660 than they were 70 years afterwards; and the causes which brought about a declension in value are ascertained without difficulty. For instance, the large fines enacted from country gentlemen and tenants in these counties, during the reigns of Charles II. and his brother James, were almost sufficient to impoverish both proprietors and cultivators, had they even been as wealthy as they are at the present day. Added to those fines, the dreadful imprisonments and other oppressive measures pursued by those in power,

power, equally contrary to sound policy as to justice and humanity, desolated large tracts,—drove the oppressed gentry, and many of their wealthy tenants, into foreign countries,—and extinguished the spirit of industry and improvement in the breasts of those who were left behind. A succession of bad seasons soon after the Revolution, heightened these calamities, and in short, completed the ruin of the tenantry. It is well known, that innumerable farms at that period remained unoccupied; proprietors having to search after tenants, who were able to stock and cultivate the ground, with almost the same assiduity that must now be displayed by tenants who are out of possession.

It would be unpardonable to omit noticing the active efforts of a Society, formed in 1723 for the improvement of agriculture, consisting of the principal noblemen and gentlemen of Scotland, who continued their labours for more than 20 years, greatly to their own credit, and to the public benefit. Of this we have sufficient evidence from a volume of their Transactions, published in 1743 by Mr Maxwell of Arkland, under the auspices of the celebrated Mr Hope of Rankeillor, one of the most intelligent gentlemen of that period.

Several enactments of legislature, however, had been made in the seventeenth century, which latterly have produced much benefit to agriculture. Independent of the regulation of tithes, a measure of primary importance to husbandmen, the laws relative to the enclosing of land, and dividing of mixed possessions, may be ranked as peculiarly calculated to excite improvement, in so far as the trouble of accomplishing these objects was greatly lessened, whilst precise rules were laid down, by which these improvements might be carried into effect. In these branches of rural legislation, Scottish practice holds out a judicious pattern for the imitation of our Southern neighbours, who are confessedly behind in every one of them, and, in fact, cannot move an inch without the aid of the legislature. Want of capital stock was the greatest impediment to Scottish agriculture; but this was partly removed by the rebellion of 1745, when vast sums of money were poured into the country; and, since that period, the husbandry of Scotland has progressively improved in such a manner as to bear comparison, local circumstances considered, with that of any country in Europe. Even the abrogation of the feudal system, by passing the Jurisdiction Act, was of material advantage, inasmuch as the security of cultivators was thereby increased, and their situation rendered infinitely more independent, than in former times. Since the conclusion of the American war in 1782, improvement has proceeded with singular rapidity in every district; and while the rent rolls of proprietors have been doubled, tripled, and quadrupled, the condition of the tenantry, and of the lower ranks, has been ameliorated almost in a proportional degree. These circumstances are sure tokens of agricultural prosperity; demonstrating, in the most forcible terms, that husbandry is a main pillar of the state, and that the happiness and welfare of the community depends greatly upon the manner in which the art is executed. No nation, whose husbandry is feeble and imperfect, can be considered as really prosperous, notwithstanding that considerable advances may be made in other arts; because when the art of raising food is neglected, all others must ultimately be forsaken. In a word, to promote and encourage husbandry, to remove every obstacle that stands in the way of exercising it, and to secure those concerned in carrying on the art, are duties obligatory upon the government of every country; and according as these duties are discharged,

charged, so will the wisdom of such a government be estimated by every man who feels for the prosperity of the state, or is attentive to the sources whence that prosperity proceeds. *

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR Joseph Hume has discovered a new method of detecting arsenic. The test which he proposes as a substitute for those hitherto used, appears to be more efficacious, inasmuch as it produces a more copious precipitate from a given quantity of that substance. It is composed in the following manner:—Let one grain of white oxide of arsenic, and the same quantity of carbonate of soda, be dissolved by boiling in ten or twelve ounces of distilled water, which ought to be done in a glass vessel; to this let a small quantity of the nitrate of silver be added, and a bright yellow precipitate will instantly appear. This is a more decisive test than sulphate of copper, which forms Scheele's green, (arseniate of copper) and though the process answers very well with potash or lime-water, yet Mr Hume is inclined to prefer the common sub-carbonate of soda.

A correspondent of the Philosophical Magazine, taking into consideration the present imperfect mode of finding the rates of time-keepers, suggests the establishment of a public observatory for trying time-keepers and keeping their rates, to which every maker, if he thought proper, might have access at stated hours, and where he might be allowed always to keep a certain limited number of pieces. Here he might try the effect of improvements and gain experience; then alter and try again till he succeeded to his mind; an advantage which he could not, perhaps, enjoy in his own house, for want of instruments of sufficient accuracy and leisure to make the necessary computations. A book containing the rate of each time-keeper might be kept always ready for the use of the owner, and, if he thought proper, for the inspection of the public, by which he would be enabled to fix a price on the machine, proportioned to the excellence of its going. From this place captains of ships and others might always be furnished with time-keepers, suitable to the price they could afford, or adapted, with respect to accuracy of going, to the purposes for which they might be required. The writer expresses his surprise that, considering the many evident advantages of such an institution, the watch-makers have not already established one at their own expense.

M. Vauquelin has examined the root of a species of polypody, known by the appellation of Calaguala. Of the substances which compose it, only those soluble in alcohol and water are capable of producing any effect on the animal economy. These are saccharine matter, mucilage, muriate of potash and resin, which last he conjectures would be found to destroy the tape-worm. He has likewise made similar experiments on the roots of the common polypody and male fern, and obtained from them precisely similar principles and nearly in the same proportions as from the calaguala. The former roots, however, contain a small quantity of tannin. Thus the analogy of organization, which led Jussieu and Richard to conclude, that the medicinal virtues of the calaguala-root must be similar to those of other ferns, is fully confirmed by chemical analysis.

The following method of making artificial stone in the vicinity of Dunkirk

* In our last, we referred for this article to the Farmer's Magazine; we now find, that it appeared first in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

kirk has been published by M. Bertrand:—The materials employed for this purpose are the ruins of the citadel, consisting of lime, bricks, and sand. These are broken to pieces by means of a mill formed of two stone wheels, following each other, and drawn by a horse. Water is added, and the matter well ground is reddish. This is put into a trough, and kept soft by means of water. When the trough is full, some lime is burned and slaked by leaving it exposed to the air, and this is mixed in the proportion of one-eighth with the above cement. A wooden mould is laid on the stone, and after a thin layer of sand has been thrown on the latter, to prevent the adhesion of the cement, a layer of cement is poured in, and on this a layer of bricks broken into acute-angled fragments. Thus two other strata are put in before the last, which is of pure cement. The mould being removed, the stones thus formed are laid in heaps to dry. The lime being very greedy of water, and quickly becoming solid, these stones are not long in forming a hard body fit for building.

M. Braconnot has analysed some fossil horns of an extraordinary size found in an excavation at St Martin, near Commercy. He supposes them to have been the horns of the great wild ox, the urus of the ancients, and *aurochs* of the Germans. From one hundred parts he obtained phosphate of lime, composed of

Lime - -	41	69.3
Phosphoric Acid	28.3	
Water - - -		11.
Solid Gelatine - -		4.6
Carbonate of Lime -		4.5
Bituminous Matter -		4.4
Ferriferous Quartz Sand -		4.
Phosphate of Magnesia -		1.
Alumine - - -		0.7
Oxide of Iron - -		0.5
		100.

According to a report made to the National Institute, M. Doufourgerais, optician to the Emperor Napoleon, has produced a ponderous flint glass, intended for the manufacture of achromatic glasses, in which he has attained the highest degree of perfection ever attained by those of English manufacture. The glass made by him is heavier than flint-glass; its specific gravity being 3,588, while the heaviest flint-glass is only 3,329.

On the Construction of THEATRES.

(As it is understood to be in contemplation to erect a new Theatre in this Town, the following remarks, by R. L. EDGEWORTH, Esq. which have recently appeared in NICHOLSON's Philosophical Journal (June 1809.) are likely to be interesting. Though written with a view to the London Theatres, the greater part of them will be capable of general application.)

IN building a theatre,

1. Security to the audience is the first and most necessary object.

2. Facility of ingress and egress.

3. Facility of seeing and hearing.

4. Convenience to performers.

5. Space for scenes, with proper openings for the machinery.

6. And lastly, expence.

1. To *ensure safety*, common sense points out, that as little timber, and as small a portion as possible of combustible materials should be employed.—The outside walls should be constructed of stone—the coins of large blocks of stone closely jointed, depending upon their own bearings and not made apparently compact by mortar. Bricks for the internal structure should be made under proper inspection and not worked hastily up to fulfil a contract. All the joists, rafters, and principals, and the framework of the partitions, should be iron. The framework of the roof should be of the same metal, with a covering of copper. No plumber should be permitted

mitted to exercise his dangerous trade in the construction of any part of the building

It may at first sight appear, that the substitution of iron for timber, must be enormously expensive, and it would be enormous, if scientific care were not taken to calculate the stress and strength of every part of the structure where iron was to be used, and to frame the material together upon mechanical principles of strength and lightness.

As to the roof, it could no doubt be made lighter and cheaper of iron than of timber, at the present price of that material. Cotton mills are frequently floored with hollow bricks, which are light, and these may be covered with carpeting.

Many other parts of the theatre might be constructed of iron and copper; and stucco might be introduced in many places instead of wood. There are kinds of timber that do not flame; these, though not very durable, might be employed for floors and benches; and where deal is absolutely necessary, it may be covered or imbued with a wash, that in some degree will retard inflammation. After the wood work that requires painting has received two coats of oil paint, it may be finished with a coat in distemper, which may be frequently renewed at small expence, and without the disagreeable smell of oil paint.

To heat the green room, dressing rooms, and the withdrawing rooms, steam might be advantageously employed; and the boiler to supply the steam should be so placed, as to serve at a moment's warning, to work a steam engine of force sufficient to draw water at once from the Thames and to drive it with a strong impulse wherever it should be wanted. This steam engine should be strongly enclosed in a building to which access on every side would be easily obtained.

2. Some of the theatres at Paris have commodious avenues; but not one theatre in London has been so placed, or so constructed, as to afford tolerable convenience either to the higher or lower class of spectators.

Private property intervenes so much, that it is scarcely to be expected that any great improvement can be made in this respect, by enlarging the area round the site of the building.

Whether a more convenient situation might be selected, I do not pretend to know; but a theatre built on the old foundation might be rendered extremely commodious as to its entrances, or vomitories, as the antients called the avenues to their amphitheatres.

If the whole building were raised upon arches of a height sufficient to admit carriages, and if numerous flights of stairs were constructed within the piers which supported these arches, the audience might depart commodiously in different directions, without confusion or delay.

The colonnades, formed by pillars properly disposed, would permit alternate rows of carriages. Company might descend from the boxes almost immediately into their carriages. Passages for those who were on foot might be railed off, and rendered secure.

This plan would be attended with considerable expense; but it might be counterbalanced by sparing one of the higher galleries, which lately injured the *audibility* of the performance, without adding much to the profits of the house. Besides, it might be so managed, that tickets for the admission of carriages under the *piazzas* should be issued, which would cover the expense of their construction.

3. *Facility of seeing and hearing.*—As to seeing, I believe that very little can be said, but what is obvious to every person of common sense; the actors and the spectators have in this respect opposite interests. It is the interest

interest of the actors, to have that part of the house, which contains the audience, as large as possible. On the contrary, it must be the wish of the audience, within certain bounds, to be near the stage; and in all cases, the audience must wish, that every part of the pit, galleries, and boxes, should be equally commodious for seeing. Now in a large theatre this is impossible. To extend the pit and boxes, they must recede from the front of the stage; they cannot be extended in breadth without shutting out the view from the side boxes.

Little inconvenience was felt as to seeing at Drury-lane; but every body who wished to hear, complained. As to the actors, to make any impression, they were obliged to raise their voices above the natural pitch; to substitute pantomime gesticulation, in the place of inflexions of voice; and to use contortions of features instead of the natural expression of the eyes, and the easy movements of the countenance. It is in vain, that critics inveigh against the bad taste of those, who prefer show, and pantomime, and processions, and dancing, and all that the French call *spectacle*: unless we can hear the sentiments and dialogues, it is useless to write good plays; but all the world loves *spectacle*. Both these tastes should be gratified. Garrick, as I have heard him declare, was always entertained with a pantomime: he told me how many times he had seen Harlequin Fortunatus with delight—the number I forget, however, I am sure that it far exceeded the number of times any man could hear a good comedy or tragedy. Surely the literary and the visual entertainment of different spectators might be gratified. In the first place, the audience-part of the theatre should be smaller and lower, than it was at Drury-lane. Its shape might undoubtedly be improved, by constructing it according to the known laws of acoustics: but this, if rigorously attended to, would contract the space so as to affect too much the *receipts* of the house.

The area for the stage might be as large as it was formerly; but the scenery should be adjusted so as to contract the stage to reasonable dimensions. To confine the voice, the wings should have leaves, or flaps, hinged to them, so as occasionally to close the space between the wings, leaving sufficient room for exits and entrances. When large objects require admission, these leaves might be turned back, and would then allow the same space as usual between the wings. This would be an additional convenience to the actors, while they stand in waiting to enter on the stage, as it would screen them from the cold. The ceiling of the stage, which at present is made by strips of painted linen hanging perpendicularly, should be made of well-varnished iron or copper frames, turning upon centres so as to open at pleasure like Venetian window-blinds; and by this means to contract, at will, the opening of the ceiling, and to conduct the voice of the performers towards the audience. The current of air, so as it does not amount to wind, should flow from the stage to the audience. By experiments tried upon sound by Sir Thomas Morland and some other members of the Royal Society, it appeared, that the propagation of sound was prodigiously obstructed by the resistance or opposition of a slight current of air. We are told by Vitruvius, and Lipsius, that the sound of the actor's voice was increased in a surprising manner by brazen vessels placed under the seats of the audience.

No satisfactory account remains of the manner in which this desirable effect was produced. It would not, however, be difficult to try experiments on this subject in any one of our theatres when it is vacant.

About 40 years ago I happened to go with a friend into a large cockpit at

at an inn at Towcester. My friend, who was at the opposite side of the pit, appeared to me to speak with a voice uncommonly loud and sonorous. Upon my enquiring why he spoke in that manner, he said, that he had not raised his voice above its ordinary pitch. Upon looking about, I perceived a large earthen jar behind me, which proved the cause of this increase of sound: for upon repeated trials, the voice of my friend sounded as usual when I stood in any other part of the cockpit, but that in which the vase was placed. To the best of my recollection the jar was about five feet high, and twenty inches in diameter. I remember well, that it rung clearly, but slowly, when struck with the knuckle By what means, and by what materials, the pulses of sound may be best returned for the purposes we have in view, is a subject for the joint efforts of mathematics and experiment.

Among other expedients, panneling the backs of the boxes with thin elastic plates of brass might be tried.

A saving and advantage would certainly arise in all cases from using iron, or copper, instead of wood; they would not require renewal for many years, and they would be a preservative against fire. The prompter's box might certainly be improved, so as to throw the prompter's voice more distinctly upon the stage, and to prevent its being heard by the audience.

4. *Convenience to performers.*—Notwithstanding the reveries of Rousseau, and the declamations of the over-righteous, actors have risen in the estimation of the public. We have seen, with rational and sincere pleasure, the excellent conduct of many female performers. I consider this reform as highly advantageous to morality, and it becomes a duty in the managers of a theatre, to accommodate the performers with every possible convenience, so that they may enjoy that English word *comfort*, which in all situations of life tends to promote independence and morality.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that pipes to speak through should be laid from the green room to every apartment of the actors.

6. I have left the article of *expense* to the last, because whatever essentially tends to the convenience and gratification of the public will always find sufficient supplies from the liberality of Britain. A small addition to the price of tickets would amply defray the expence that would be incurred by any real improvements.

If the united efforts of men of science, and men of practice, were directed to this object, we might expect to see a theatre superior to any on the continent, adapted both to the purposes of splendid exhibition and of true comedy; where our children might be entertained with the "Forty Thieves," and ourselves with "The Rivals," and "The School for Scandal."

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Celebs in search of a Wife; comprehending Observations on Domestic Habits and Manners, Religion and Morals. 2 volumes.—London. Cadell and Davies, 1809.

(*Concluded from our last, p.* 441.)

GREAT, however, as are Mrs More's powers of discernment and description, there are nevertheless not a few of the readers of her present publication who allege that she has gone beyond nature in drawing the principal figures which it represents. Was there really ever such an enchanting place, they enquire, as Stanley Grove? Where is there to be found a Mr Stanley? Or, is his daughter within the whole compass of creation? It had been better, they insist, to have had them less perfect than so inimitable; and they add, that much of the benefit which might have arisen

arisen out of the materials from which the present book is framed, must from this single circumstance be in a great degree lost.

The same objection, we confess, occurred to our minds upon the first reading of 'Cœlebs.' After further reflection, however, we are inclined to think, that the author of these volumes is in the right. For, in the first place, it will be remembered, that the whole story is related by an individual, who must of necessity be supposed to have been very blind to all those errors in the Stanleys, which a person in different circumstances might have been supposed to observe; and had these defects been by him brought into view, the story might then we think have been more justly subjected to the charge of being unnatural, than at present it can fairly be. But these objectors are perhaps also disposed to find fault with the circumstance of Cœlebs being made the narrator.—We would, however, acquit the author upon this charge also, were it for no other reason than because this very circumstance affords her an easy and natural opportunity of keeping all imperfections out of sight. Had these been introduced and exhibited to the reader, we imagine the general effect of the picture could not then have been so pure; for there is a curious propensity in our nature to imitate all the parts of a character, or at least to pass over in ourselves certain errors as altogether venal and trifling, if upon any occasion we have been able to discover the same defects in others, whose general conduct is notwithstanding exemplary and commendable. We know not if our meaning be clearly understood, but we own we have often felt in ourselves a great disposition to *go snacks*, as it were, in the exceptionable as well as the amiable features of a character, which, considered as a whole, has excited our admiration.

It must also be recollected, that there will no where be found in this book, a single expression which at all savours of the celebrated doctrine of the perfectibility of man, which Mrs Hamilton has long ago so successfully ridiculed in the person of Bridgetina Botheram. All that Mrs More has endeavoured to do, is to draw a veil over the dark parts of the principal characters of her work, and to throw the exhibition of human vices and failings into the secondary ones. It ought not to be forgotten, besides, that there is really no reason in finding fault with a character on the score of its perfection. The great rule of human conduct is itself a perfect standard, to which no mortal being has yet been known fully to be conformed, but which nevertheless addresses itself to every unperverted mind, as the system, of all others, most suited to the circumstances of man, and best adapted to become the source of his happiness.

"It is justly considered," says Dr Johnson, in the fourth number of the Rambler, "as the greatest excellency "of art, to imitate nature; but it is "necessary to distinguish those parts "of nature which are most proper for "imitation. Greater care is still re"quired in representing life, which is "so often discoloured by passion, or "deformed by wickedness. If the "world be promiscuously described, I "cannot see of what use it can be to "read the account, or why it may "not be as safe to turn the eye imme"diately upon mankind, as upon a "mirror, which shews all that pre"sents itself without discrimination. "Many writers, for the sake of fol"lowing nature, so mingle good and "bad qualities in their principal per"sonages, that they are both equally "conspicuous: and as we accompany "them through their adventures with "delight, and are led by degrees to "interest ourselves in their favour, we "lose the abhorrence of their faults, "because they do not hinder our

"plea-

" pleasure; or, perhaps, regard them " with some kindness for being united " with so much merit.

" Some have advanced, without due " attention to the consequences of this " notion, that certain virtues have " their correspondent faults, and there- " fore that to exhibit either apart, is " to deviate from probability. Thus " men are observed, by Swift, to be " grateful in the same degree as they " are resentful. It is of the utmost " importance to mankind, that posi- " tions of this tendency should be laid " open and confuted: for while men " consider good and evil as springing " from the same root, they will spare " the one for the sake of the other; " and in judging, if not of others, at " least of themselves, will be apt to " estimate their virtues by their vices. " To this fatal error all those will con- " tribute, who confound the colours " of right and wrong; and instead of " helping to settle their boundaries, " mix them with so much art, that no " common mind is able to disunite " them.

" In narratives where historical ve- " racity has no place, I cannot disco- " ver why there should not be exhibit- " ed the most perfect idea of virtue; " of virtue not angelical, nor above " probability; for what we cannot " credit, we shall never imitate; but " the highest and purest that huma- " nity can reach; which exercised in " such trials as the various revolutions " of things shall bring upon it, may, " by conquering some calamities, and " enduring others, teach us what we " may hope, and what we can per- " form."

The utmost extent, therefore, of our author's delinquency in this particular, appears, in our opinion, to consist in her having invented a story which is likely to impress certain vivid and captivating images on the fancy of some poor, unfortunate, warm-hearted, susceptible young man, and to give an edge to those tender and twitching emotions, which are apt enough of themselves to creep into all young minds, and to occupy the place of other principles, which it is of far greater importance to cultivate and cherish! The whole scene, indeed, which this book embraces, speaks directly to the heart and to the affections; and certainly in the case of those individuals, who are possessed of a temper which admits at once all the milder sensations, and which gives immediate way to its feelings, without any effort of the judgment or understanding, the study of Cœlebs may be attended with some inconvenience.—We still, however, think that every well-regulated mind will be proof against the influence of the work in this respect.

Thus far have we gallantly stood forth in our fair author's defence — We must now, however, confess that we have several objections to the most striking characters in the history.

Mr Stanley seems to us to have been a gentleman of much sound sense and unaffected piety; yet we cannot help thinking somehow, that he must have been rather dull. There are no traits in his character which we would absolutely reject, but there are some, which we would wish to have perceived in it, but which we look for in vain. His greatest excellence, in the author's view, appears to have consisted in his uniformly maintaining the sovereignty of principle in his mind, and in acting upon a regular and systematic plan. This we would heartily commend; but we think he possesses rather too great a portion of constitutional philosophy, and it seems to have superinduced a certain stiffness and formality in his conduct. We were much pleased, indeed, with the judicious remarks which he makes, in the course of the conversations, in most of which he takes the principal part: but we know not how it is, but we are ever in hopes that the next chapter will relieve

lieve our minds from a certain constraint which is imposed on us by the idea of his presence. To his family he never, indeed, was either morose, or saturnine, or severe; yet we think the greatest, and almost the only striking instance which we can recollect in Mr Stanley, of that habitual cheerfulness, and occasional unbending, which we consider a very amiable feature in the character of a father, is to be found in the circumstance of his reading the diverting history of John Gilpin to the young people ranged round him in the garden. A few more instances of the same kind would, we are certain, have greatly enlivened and improved him.

The fault which we have now mentioned, seems to have arisen from the writer's anxiety to make Mr Stanley the vehicle, in general, of communicating every important truth, and the author of every valuable observation. From this desire she has fallen into the other extreme of rendering him this only, without also giving him a due share in the more volatile parts of the work.

The same objections apply in a certain degree to Lucilla; for she is unquestionably very like her father — Her character, indeed, affords us the refreshing sight, after which we have often, in conjunction with Sir John Belfield, most vehemently panted,— "A girl of fine sense, more cultivated "than accomplished,—the creature, "not of fiddlers and dancing-masters, "but of nature, of books, and of good "company." And we have no objection to join the Baronet also, in denominating her in many respects "a paragon," "a nonpareil," and on this account, a *dangérous* girl. Yet she is destitute of a certain portion of sprightliness and spirit, which we consider to be essential to a person who is formed to be an agreeable companion through life.

To Lucilla, we are most eager to grant the full praise of piety, charity, and candour, of the most refined delicacy and taste, and of that modesty which is at once the *decus et tutamen* of a lady. Still her portrait looks inanimate: there is, so to say, too studied a correctness of millinery about her appearance: and we honestly avow, that had we been placed in Cœlebs' most enviable situation, we think that of the two sisters, Phœbe, mercurial and untamed as she was, would soonest have engaged our affections. The few glimpses with which the reader is favoured of this young lady are very prepossessing; for she is evidently a person of strong affection and genuine sensibility. For instance, upon that vexatious day, when Cœlebs took leave of the grove, we see all the family very downcast, as was but natural. But whilst Lucilla and the others contrived somehow to manage their feelings upon the occasion, we find that "Phœbe wept outright."— We cannot describe how forcibly this single little circumstance has affected our minds! Even the confession which Mr Stanley makes, of the difficulty which he had found, in training his second above his other daughters, is in our estimation all in her favour. We think Phœbe Stanley must certainly have turned out a very superior woman! Lucilla, notwithstanding the multiplied resources which she enjoyed in herself, must often we suspect have had seasons of *ennui* and indifference. Phœbe, on the contrary, seems to have possessed a natural enthusiasm, which would often indeed carry her beyond due bounds, until a little experience and observation had reduced it to its right level; but which, when properly directed, has a tendency, as Mrs Grant has well remarked, "to preserve us from satiety on the one hand, and insensibility on the other," an enthusiasm, which, as the same elegant author adds, "is the fan of a warm climate, and the fur of a cold

cold one." Lucilla appears to us too much to resemble the still and stagnant lake. Phœbe, on the other side, is a noble and impetuous river, breaking boldly at first upon the rocks that impede its progress, but after a few violent cataracts, which give interest and variety to the scene, willingly subsiding into a smooth, deep, and transparent stream, which glides along in its gentle yet majestic course, and tends to beautify and refresh the surrounding country.

We must here, however, remark, that it is not so much to the description, as to the exhibition of Lucilla's character, that these remarks apply. She is animated enough in Dr Barlow's, or in Cœlebs' account of her; but not sufficiently so, when she comes to act her own part. There is another circumstance in Lucilla, to which we cannot be reconciled; we mean her perpetual blushing; and it is not a little curious to observe, that frequently when she blushes most deeply, she nevertheless is able to give the most sensible and suitable answers. Most young ladies, we are sure, find it commonly to be otherwise with them!

With regard to Sir John and Lady Belfield, the place which they occupy in the narrative is made the means of inculcating much valuable truth, and of illustrating several important branches in this exhibition of human character. Yet we think there are a few proofs of carelessness in the workmanship of this part of the picture.—The pencils which the artist has employed have been, so to speak, rather of a coarse hair. The figures want finishing: there is too little shade.—Thus it is evident, that Lady B. is often made to go wrong, only in order that Mr Stanley may have an opportunity of setting her right. This art of an author is, we grant, quite allowable; but it is here too apparent, too glaring. In all matters of the kind, *Ars est celare artem;* and the reader should at once be able to perceive, that the errors and excellencies which are pointed out, form no rare or heterogeneous association. Now we really hardly see, how the fair and the dark sides of Lady Belfield's character could be made to consist together in the same person. And we must remark besides, that her Ladyship is upon most occasions rather easily and readily persuaded of her own improprieties! The transition is too sudden and rapid from the wrong to the right view of things. Upon all subjects of this nature, and in ordinary minds at least, the process of persuasion is gradual and progressive. But in this instance, we find conviction brought about *per saltum*, and the change effected in as short a period, as a person would take to pass from the dining room to the drawing room, at Stanley grove! We behold Lady B. the one moment expressing herself to Cœlebs, in very strong language, on the impropriety of Mr Stanley's preventing the children from making their appearance before his company at table, and at the very next sight which we get of her, she appears making a solemn confession of the folly of this remark: a remark too, which by the way appears to us to have been one of the most sensible of those which escaped from her lips, and the propriety of which we are still inclined to support, in spite both of her Ladyship's tergiversation, and Mr Stanley's example!

There is another circumstance in Lady Belfield's conduct, which we consider as rather unseemly, although the author evidently did not mean to hold it up in this light. We allude to the practice of her frequently making a public declaration of those errors in her own domestic management, which had been discovered to her by means of what she had observed at the Grove. There surely was no necessity for rendering all the company, on some occasions, her con-

fes-

fessors, or of reminding her husband, in their presence, of those defects, which it assuredly was most proper to remedy, but not so becoming to reveal. In short, we think that justice has hardly been done to the Belfields, although after all it must be owned, they are very indispensable characters to the great object of the work.

Dr Barlow is an excellent specimen of an enlightened and conscientious country clergyman. But surely it is rather too much to say, that his wife is as attentive to the bodies as he is to the souls of the people of his parish. Were this true, either the Doctor must have been a careless and unfaithful pastor, which he certainly was not; or his lady must improperly have made every other concern subservient to her care of the parishioners, which by no means appears to have been the case. There are certainly duties, which a clergyman's wife owes to the people among whom her husband labours, and by proper attention to which she may become a most useful and valuable character in a country parish: and to a person of a well-regulated mind, these duties must, we think, be of a most pleasant and agreeable nature. But the obligation to such services, let it be remembered, is only binding, when all that the lady owes to herself and to her family is properly discharged. And occasion here offers for remarking in general, that there is a strong propensity in the human mind, to prefer those parts of duty, which are most favourable to the love of ostentation and shew, to those which, being performed secretly, or at home, are less subject to public observation, and whose chief reward is therefore to be found in the testimony of a person's own mind.

But of all the *Dramatis Personæ*, Cœlebs himself is the one with which we have most fault to find, even educated as he was at our Edinburgh University! He seems to be a very steady and well-principled young man, we allow, and the few opinions he delivers are sensible and just. But even in these, he does not always appear to advantage. They often want energy and point; and the general cast of his character is to our taste too lame and insipid. Upon one occasion we must say, when he found the children amusing themselves in the drawing-room, the exclamation which he makes is quite sickening:—"It was "an interesting scene. I could have "devoured the sweet creatures."—Such language might, we think, have come from the lips of Lady Melbury, or of those two sentimental young ladies, whose attention had not been engrossed by Virgil, or occupied with the arts of cookery; but whose precious time had been devoted to the tears of sensibility, the sympathy of souls, the fortunate footman, and the illustrious chambermaid; exercises most worthy, it must be admitted, of a rational, immortal, and responsible being! But what, in the name of good taste, has a young man of understanding and education to do with this silly, simpering, effeminate, and nauseous phraseology?

We only stay here longer to ask a single question. Is it becoming in a young man, who has conceived an attachment for an amiable young lady, to reveal that attachment to a variety of persons, who do not immediately belong to her family, and before he has ever made it known to herself?

Answer this, Mr Coelebs, and say, wherefore it was, that, whilst debarred from unfolding thy mind to Lucilla for a stated period, in order that thou might'st have an opportunity of following the prudent precaution which Mr Stanley suggested, of endeavouring to assure thyself of Miss Lucilla's affection, before thou didst address her upon the tender subject; say why it was, that thou didst not also forbear from making thy mind known to Sir John

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and Lady Belfield, and Dr Barlow too? Didst thou never think, good young man, that Lucilla might have refused thee, and then how foolish must thou have looked: or confess, sweet Charles, didst thou never feel awkward in the presence of these individuals, during the season of solemn suspence, if thou didst really consider it as such? Thou may'st indeed reply, that it would not have been an easy matter to conceal thy passion from so shrewd and sharp-sighted a gentleman as Sir John was; still, Cælebs, thou didst wrong in parting with thy secret. The knight should have been left, with all his archness and waggery, to the enjoyment of his own conjectures, and no discreet man would ever desire more!

The secondary and incidental characters of this work are in general admirably drawn. It is here, in our opinion, that the best display is made of the author's superiour knowledge of human nature. We have as yet forborne to occupy any room, in making extracts from the book itself, because from the unprecedented circulation which it has obtained, we have judged this unnecessary. But we cannot refrain from transcribing the account which the author gives of two different individuals, whose melancholy conditions are, we think, most naturally described, and with whom we do most feelingly and fervently condole.

The first is that of Mr Stanhope, a gentleman who had unfortunately been so much bewitched at the idea that he was beloved by a beautiful woman, as foolishly to declare himself her admirer, before he knew much either about her principles or conduct. He was not long, however, but, alas! he was too late, of discovering his mournful mistake, and then set himself to the attempt of cultivating and enlightening her mind, but in vain.—She becomes too much for him, and nothing is left, but the sad alternative of submission. He accordingly turns soft, simple, and idle, and gives himself up to the dominion of cards, to please his wife.

"All the entertainment he finds at dinner is a recapitulation of the faults of the maids, or the impertinence of the footmen, or the negligence of the gardener. If to please her he joins in the censure, she turns suddenly about and defends them. If he vindicates them, she insists on their immediate dismission; and no sooner are they irrevocably discharged, than she is continually dwelling on their perfections, and then it is only their successors who have any faults. He is now so afraid of her driving out his few remaining old servants, if she sees his partiality for them, that in order to conceal it, he affects to reprimand them as the only means for them to secure his favour. Thus the integrity of his heart is giving way to a petty duplicity, and the openness of his temper to shabby artifices. He could submit to the loss of his comfort, but sensibly feels the diminution of his credit. The loss of his usefulness too is a constant source of regret. She will not even suffer him to act as a magistrate, lest her doors should be beset with vagabonds, and her house dirtied by men of business. If he chance to commend a dish he has tasted at a friend's house, 'Yes, every body's things are good but hers, she can never please, he had better always dine abroad, if nothing is fit to be eaten at home.' In the same way, he dare not venture to commend any thing said or done by another woman. She has indeed no definite object of jealousy, but feels an uneasy, vague sensation of envy, at any thing or person he admires. I believe she would be jealous of a fine day if her husband praised it."

In like manner, who does not sympathise with Mr Reynolds, poor man, in the following description which is given of his domestic authority?

"Whatever the father helps them (the children) to, at table, the mother takes from them, lest it should make them sick. What he forbids is always the very thing that is good for them. She

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is much more afraid, however, of overloading their memories, than their stomachs. Reading, she says, will spoil the girls' eyes, stooping to write will ruin their chests, and working will make them round shouldered. If the boys run, they will have fevers; if they jump, they will spram their ancles; if they play at cricket, a blow may kill them; if they swim, they will be drowned, the shallowness of the stream is no argument of safety."

Lady Aston's history is most interesting, and were we to point out the part of this work which has afforded us the greatest pleasure, we should certainly place our finger upon the sixteenth chapter, where a most important conversation is detailed, between Lady Aston and Mr Stanley. The views of religion which Mr S. here takes occasion to illustrate, accord so exactly with our own, and are, we are persuaded, so just in themselves, that we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of recommending them to the serious consideration of every reader.

The episode which contains the account of Mr and Mrs Carleton is, without exception, one of the most touching pieces of description with which we have ever met, and is fraught with important instruction.—Here behold a bright display of the efficacy of vital religion, in preserving the mind where it reigns, in a state of tranquillity and composure amidst circumstances of the deepest distress. Here we behold a striking instance of its self-recommending power. We "see how awful goodness is," and how a shining example of it can sometimes drive daggers into the soul even of the most profligate. Mrs Carleton's whole character must at once approve itself to the judgement and feelings of every thinking mind.

The little stories of Fanny Stokes, the lame gardener, and dame Alice, are very engaging, and are related with great simplicity and ease. But is it not rather an unhappy circumstance in the last of these, that Cœlebs should be made to overhear Lucilla, while reading the forty-first psalm?

Thus much as to the characters. We have already expressed our opinion of the leading principles which are inculcated in these volumes.—There are but a few to which we do not cordially assent, and these do not relate to matters of religion. Indeed we think, that the author's views of Christianity are not only scriptural in themselves, but defended in a highly scriptural manner: and although we consider the conversations, in general, just didactic enough, and sometimes even tedious, yet we wish we could observe the same good temper upon all occasions displayed in the same good cause.

We are afraid, however, that the following sentence may have an equivocal and dubious tendency.

"Oh! if women knew in general what was their real interest! if they could guess with what a charm even the appearance of modesty invests its possessor, they would dress decorously from mere self-love, if not from principle. The designing would assume Modesty as an artifice, the coquet would adopt it as an allurement, the pure as her appropriate attraction, and the voluptuous as the most infallible art of seduction.

We have also already expressed our general opinion of the style in which this work is composed, and shall only further remark, that we are sorry to see such a book so greatly defaced by a very careless punctuation. In some instances, it is quite intolerable! and even in point of grammar, a sixth edition has not corrected some of the mistakes, of which there were not a few in the first impressions. We can hardly conceive how the following gross example has so long survived: "He found Sir John and *I* sitting in the library." &c.

It is now high time that we bring

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our observations to a close. In taking a retrospect of the remarks which we have ventured to make, we are afraid some zealous admirers of 'Cœlebs' will prefer a grievous complaint against us, for finding so many faults with so excellent, so enchanting a book. We conclude by addressing ourselves to these generous enthusiasts, and we say, "It is only a work like 'Cœlebs,' "give us leave to remind you, that "will stand the test."

Few of our modern performances would bear to be dealt with in the manner in which this may be done with perfect safety. Most of these could not have survived the operation.—They would have perished under the knife. The heat of criticism would have made their substance to evaporate. Its blast would have scattered them to the four winds of heaven.—But in Cœlebs, as in Achilles, there is but a heel that is vulnerable; and after our severest operation, he looks even better than before. Winnow this book as we please, there still remains a full and nutritious grain behind. Its feathers may be plucked; but it only tends the better to lay bare a plump and full-fed body, which when scientifically served up, will, we promise, afford as savoury, and satisfying a repast, as ever touched the table, or pleased the palate of an intellectual epicure.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

A Narrative of the Campaign of the British army in Spain commanded by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Moore. By James Moore, Esq. 4to.

A Dissertation on the numbers of mankind, in ancient and modern times. By Robert Wallace, D.D. *Second Edition.* Revised and corrected, 8vo. 9s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

A Second edition of Discourses by the Rev. Robert Morehead, will be published in a few days.

An embellished Edition of Mr Scott's Poems of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and "Marmion," was recently announced in the London Magazines and other periodical publications, from which it was inadvertently copied into this Magazine. We now understand, however, that the plan embraces only plates illustrative of the poems.

A new edition of Dr Finlayson's Sermons is in the press.

Dr Millar, Lecturer on Natural History and Chemistry, and Editor of the 4th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, will publish, in three or four weeks, A new edition of Williams's Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom. This work is divided into three parts, containing, I. The Natural History of the Strata of Coal, and of the concomitant strata: II. The History of Mineral Veins; and, III. An account of the prevailing strata, and of some of the principal phenomena upon the surface of the globe.—The Appendix, to be given by the Editor, embraces a comprehensive view of the nature and properties of the materials of which the surface of the globe is composed, and of their mode of distribution and relative position;—particularly of the history of coal and metallic substances. It embraces also a brief account of the disturbances occasioned by Earthquakes and Volcanoes, with a slight sketch of some of the theories which have been proposed to account for the formation and distribution of mineral substances. From the great reputation which the original work of Williams has obtained both in this country and on the continent, and the nature of the pursuits in which Dr Millar has long been engaged, we presume the present edition will be a valuable treatise, not only

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to the student of geology, but also to the practical miner.

Very shortly will be published, A Moral Tale, entitled, The Monk and the Vine-Dresser, or the Emigrants of Bellesme: by a Lady.

The Rev. John Lee, M.D. minister of Peebles, has in the press, a sermon which he preached in St Andrew's Church, on Sunday the 21st May 1809, at the request of the Managers of the Public Dispensary and Vaccine Institution of this place. The text is taken from Gen. xxi. 16. "Let me not see the death of the child." Dr Lee (whose medical acumen is perhaps equal to his well-known pulpit eloquence) took occasion, in the conclusion of his discourse, forcibly to vindicate the efficacy of vaccine innoculation as a preventive of small-pox.—The sermon is published under the direction of the Managers of the Charity; with the double view of removing prejudices against vaccination, and of aiding their funds; and we doubt not that its circulation will be very extensive.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

IN a short time will be published, An Essay on Theatres, and on the Propriety of Vaulting them with Brick and Stone. Illustrated with a plan and section for a new Theatre. The object of this essay, is to revive the knowledge exemplified by the Free and Accepted Masons, in the construction of the vaults of the ancient cathedral; and to show that a theatre, built upon similar principles, would be of considerable benefit to the proprietor; both in reducing the expense of the erection, and rate of insurance; and at the same time secure the audience against the dreadful hazards, to which they are liable, from the present mode in which these edifices are built.

The second edition of a Treatise on Malting, by Mr Reynoldson, late of Newark, now of Bromley, Middlesex, will appear in a few days.

In the course of this month, Mr Joseph Crisp, of Holborn, will publish, for the use of female seminaries, Lessons in Geography, with an Introduction to the use of Globes, calculated solely for the exercise of the memory, and as an introduction to larger works.

The Rev. Edward Valpy, author of Elegantiæ Latinæ, is preparing a new edition of that scarce and very useful work, Robertson's Phrase Book, with alterations and improvements; in which it is intended to modernise the obsolete English phrases, and to introduce, besides known and common idioms, every word which may be susceptible of variation and elegance.

Mr James Norris Brewer, will, in a few days, publish the first number of, Descriptions Historical and Architectural, of splendid Palaces, and celebrated Buildings, English and Foreign, with Biographical notices of their Founders or Builders, and other eminent persons. This work, printed in quarto, will be comprised in six monthly parts, and embellished with highly-finished engravings, by Storer, Porter, and other eminent artists.

Mr Williamson, of the Inner Temple, has a Treatise for publication entitled, A Companion and Guide to the Laws of England; comprising the most useful and interesting heads of the law; viz. the whole law relating to parish matters, bills of exchange, and promissory notes, wills, executors, landlord and tenant, trade, nuisance, master and servant, jurors, carriers, bankruptcy, apprentices, gaming, &c. &c. to which is added, A summary of the Laws of London.

An Irish gentleman of rank, who lately spent three years in London, is preparing for publication, A Series of Letters to his father in Ireland, containing the secret history of the British Court and Metropolis; and said to illustrate, with singular ability, the state of modern manners and society.

Mr W. Ward, lecturer on Experimental Chemistry, has in the press, A Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, which will speedily make its appearance, in one volume, illustrated with plates.

The Rev. Joseph Wilson is preparing for the press, An Introduction to Butler's Analogy, in a series of Letters to a Student at the University.

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The Rev. George Whittaker, master of the grammar school in Southampton, will in a few days publish a work designed for the use of junior boys in classical schools; entitled, Exempla Propria, or English Sentences, translated into the Latin Language.

A Translation of Laborde's View of Spain, composing a descriptive itinerary, or topographical delineation of each province, and a general statistical account of the country, will shortly appear.

Mr Andersen, author of a Tour in Zealand, is preparing for publication, A Dane's Excursion in Britain; to consist of two or three small octavo volumes.

The Rev. Dr Washbourn, of Wellinborough, is revising and correcting Bishop Reynolds on Ecclesiastes, which will appear in the course of three months.

Poetry.

ODE

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY 1809.

By Henry James Pye, Esq. Poet Laureat.

WHILE Europe, with dejected eye,
Beholds around her rural reign,
Whilom of peace the fair domain,
The Scene of desolation lie,
Or if with trembling hope she cast
Her look on hours of glory past;
And burn again with virtuous flame
Her ancient honours to reclaim,
And brace the corslet on her breast,
And grasp the spear and wave the crest,
Yet lies her course through war's ensanguin'd flood;
Yet must she win her way through carnage and thro' blood.

Ah! happier Britain! o'er thy plain
Still smiling peace and freedom reign.
And while thy sons, with pitying eye,
Behold the fields of ruin round them lie;
The storms that shake each neighbour realm with fear,
Like distant thunder die upon the ear;
They bless the halcyon hours that gave,
To rule a people free and brave,
A patriot Monarch all their own,
Their swords his bulwark, and their hearts his throne.
And while to this auspicious day
The Muse devotes her tributary lay,
A nation's vows in choral Pæans join,
And consecrate to fame a "verse as mean as mine."

Yet not to selfish thoughts confin'd
Are the warm feelings of the virtuous mind:
The royal Patriot, while he views
Peace o'er his realms her bliss diffuse,
Mourns for the sorrows that afflict mankind.
Go forth, my sons, he cries, my Britons go,
And rescue Europe from her ruthless foe.
Behold, in arms, Austria's Imperial Lord;
Behold Iberia draw the avenging sword;
O let with theirs your mingling ensigns fly,
In the great cause of injur'd Liberty!
Go forth, my sons, and to the world declare,
When suffering Freedom calls, Britannia's arms are there.

ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM WRIGHT.

[Mr Wright, the subject of the following Stanzas, left his father's house on the morning of the 6th of June, and three days after, he was found dead on the moor near Luckenkitt-Loch, a wild sequestered scene near the source of Clouden-water, Galloway, eight or nine miles from his home. He seemed to have laid himself down to rest, and through fatigue had fallen asleep, and a chill damp evening coming on, he had never awakened. The grass where he lay was not in the least discomposed, nor did there appear to have been any struggle in dying.—

In the early period of his life Mr Wright was a most accomplish'd scholar, and an inmate in the house of the late celebrated Dr Blacklock, who loved him with the affection of a father. The Doctor being blind, he was selected to read to him poetry and other works of taste, for which, from the soft and manly tone of his voice, Mr Wright was peculiarly adapted. By the late Earl of Selkirk he was engaged tutor at St Mary's isle, where, in the bloom of youth, and in the midst of a promising literary career, he was affected with mental de-

derangement, but of the most gentle and inoffensive kind. The author of this small tribute to his memory past his early days near Mr Wright, and has often accompanied him in his sequestered rambles, and listened to the magic wandering of his imagination, and will ever remember his soft and gentle manners.]

THOU pensive pilgrim of the wild, adieu!
For I no more shall see thy gentle form,
Gathering the flowers all wet with pearly dew,
Or wandering careless of the mountain storm.

Say, what dark spirit of the dreary wild
Allur'd thee by the mountain-lake to stray
In desert glens, far from thy home exil'd,
Alone upon the pathless moorland grey?

Or was it Nature in her wild array
That tempted thee so oft to leave thy home?
To climb the steep—gaze on departing day,
And listen to the wild wind's plaintive moan?

For dear to thee was nature's varying form,
Or in her savage gloom, or softest smile,
The whispering billow, or the roaring storm
That heaves the wave round dark St Mary's isle.

Oft have I pull'd with thee the wild-wood flower,
And listen'd to thy tale of luckless love;
Ere my young heart had yielded to its pow'r,
And wonder'd woman could unfaithful prove.

Love's early blossoms by the hand of power
Was blasted, and thou felt'st the bitter throe,
But Mania built for thee her fairy bower,
Her sweet illusions sooth'd thy bosom's woe.

The classic page to thee was more endear'd
And every star that rolls along the sky,
The emerald vesture of the earth appear'd
With double lustre to thy raptur'd eye.

All faint and weary as thou sunk'st to rest,
Sweet dreams of bliss thy heavy eye-lids close,
Nature receiv'd thee on a mother's breast,
And the grey lapwing sung thee to repose.

And still she wonder'd why thou slept'st so long,
Nor the bright moon, nor yet the sun's warm beam,
Nor yet the trembling lark upon the wing
Could rouse the peaceful slumberer from his dream!

But who are those that march along the heath,
Directed by the wild bird's plaintive cry?
They find thee stretch'd pale on the bed of death,
Thy farewell gaze fix'd on thy native sky.

Now every love-lorn swain shall heave the sigh,
And on thy grave, at solemn evening hour,
Beauty's soft hand shall plant, with streaming eye,
Sweet emblem of her love, the daisy flower.

Alas, no more, dear wanderer of the wild,
Shall my lone footsteps meet thee on the moor;
Nor thy lorn look, with aspect beaming mild,
Like the pale moon, seen through the midnight shower.

Banks of Forth,
June 1809. } *M.*

AD AMICUM.

SAY, when Remembrance wakes again
The beauty of the classic plain,
Where once in early youth we stray'd,
Shall not the converse of the glade,
Arise, my friend, to fancy's view,
And thought of other days renew?
When down the vale we rov'd along,
The warbler's gratulating song
Would seem to meet the op'ning year,
The promis'd blossoming to chear;
Has not the eye of friendship seen,
When buds expand and corn is green,
With brighter joy the sun-beams play,
The linnet pour a warmer lay,
The tow'ring lark delight to sing,
And hail the symphony of spring?
So shall the friend of nature join,
And feel the unison divine:
But, when the pledge of future praise,
The poet's kindling thought shall raise,
When, as he hails the gen'ral plan,
And all his love descends on man,
The spring of friendship shall appear,
The op'ning thought to wisdom dear,
How shall he pour the fervent pray'r,
The earnest wish, the tender care,
And twine the wreath of future fame
Around the silent cherish'd name.

Then, let me ever turn to thee,
And feel the glowing sympathy,
Say, Shall I follow thy career,
And swell with hope or think with fear,
When list'ning dubious to the gale,
That fills with joy the spreading sail,

To

To peaceful Camus I repair,
And mark with all a brother's care!

No more his verdant banks along
Shall Thames invite the rural song,
That, as it caught the Mantuan strain,
Would raise the glory of the plain,
Where learning still her honor'd seat
Delights to hold, the lov'd retreat
Of former bands, whose ancient fire
Kindles the genius of the lyre:—
Though oft amid the ethic rule,
And sombre precepts of the school,
Again with these the classic pow'r
Divide, my friend, the silent hour,
No more along the sacred hall,
That youth and friendship dear recal,
Shall each associate voice retrace,
The virtues of a former race,
There wisdom seem'd with purer glow,
To bid the mutual rapture flow,
And youth ingenuous to dispense,
The stream of wit and innocence.

Green Eton, from the cherish'd fields
Reluctant to her Granta yields
Her frequent pride, the future lay
The splendour of a coming day.
As when the swain, whose wishes rise
In early spring to future skies,
And to the genial womb of earth
In hope commit the promis'd birth,
With transport views the coming flow'r,
That op'ning claims the vernal show'r,
And, as refreshing dews descend,
And nurt'ring suns their influence lend,
It blossoms fair,—its course is run,
And soon the beauteous light of sun
Shall close upon the petal's bloom,
The witness of an early doom.
The coming spring shall yet restore
Its wonted dies, but we no more,
Alas! shall gladden in the train,
And pour the friendship of the plain.

But, oh! whatever scenes engage
My friend, amid this dawn of age,
My warmest wish is ever there,
And breathes a gratulating pray'r.

London, 1808. *J. A.*

THE GLASGOW GARLAND.

AN EXCELLENT NEW SONG.

JAMES KER, that was a packman bold,
Through all the country known,
Stands in a shop in Glasgow town
James Ker doth call his own.

When he had kept this goodly shop
A twelvemonth and a day,
He seized the ellwand valiantly,
And to himself did say:

"What boots it, man! to top and thrive,
"All in a shop forlorn?
"I'll hire a horse, I'll spend a pound,
"As sure as I am born!

What time the preachings, like a plague,
Disperse the Glasgow beaux;
And flocks of gospel ministers
Come cawing in like crows;

A gay gelding James Ker has hired,
For which he pays a crown;
And he that never rode before,
Ariding now is gone.

When o'er the bridge, and forth the town
And past the toll, I wot,
James waved his whip aloft in air,
The horse began to trot.

Tramp, tramp, along the road he speeds,
The sparkling pebbles fly,
Huzza! James Ker can ride apace!"
Ah! why dost bump so high?

And now a village, calm and fair,
Fast rises to the view;
With dogs and cats and wives at doors;
Says James, what shall I do!

The wives did stare, the dogs did bark,
The cats astounded fled,
James scarce could sit the saddle tree,
Nor dared to turn his head.

A churlish cur, a terrier fierce,
With hideous bark and bay,
Pursued the horse's trotting heels—
James damn'd the dog away.

But still it ran, and bark'd and bay'd,
The wives began to shout;
James roused his heart and whipt behind;—
He could not look about.

Sometimes the lash it bit the horse,
And faster on went he,
Sometimes the dog it touch'd; says James,
"What shall become of me!"

At length to desperation raised,
He lashes with effect;
The whipstring with a manful smack
Knots round the terrier's neck.

"Well done, well done, we true he's nane
"O' the godless Glasgow gang;
"But a player loon from London come,
"The dog, the dog he'll hang."

And hang'd he was, and dragged by James
Triumphant through the town;
And still the village wives proclaim
The rider loon's renown.

So may ye see that praise and fame
Still wait upon success;
Good luck with some, than slight of art,
Is neither more nor less.

Now let us sing long live the king,
And may he, like James Ker,
Ride forth and at his whipstring end
Drag Nap the Terrier. *J. C.*

PRO-

* Lenora-Burger.

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Charges against the Duke of York.

Friday, Feb. 17.

MR *WARDLE* stated, that he would call no more evidence, but would lay before the House the letters alluded to, as having been given to him to facilitate some negotiation.

Mrs Clarke was called in, and stated that these were the letters she had given to Mr Wardle to facilitate a negotiation. She did not know the handwriting of any of them, and gave them to Mr Wardle to get them signed by Members. Some questions were put to Mr Wardle about these letters, and some altercation took place about his answers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then solicited the attention of the Committee to a matter of very great importance. It was the wish of the Commander-in-Chief that it should be communicated to the Committee, and the proper time was left to his discretion, and if any blame was due for the delay, that blame was his. The fact he alluded to was the suppression of material evidence in one of the cases before the Committee (Major Tonyn's,) which as it now stood was as follows:

On Saturday se'ennight, Col. Hamilton called on him with a letter from Mr Adam, saying he had business of importance to communicate, which was, that on their arrival from Spain, (Col. Hamilton and Captain Sanden were in the waggon-train), Captain Sanden had made him acquainted with circumstances which were very material to the investigation now before the House.—When Captain Sanden was called to the bar, he was desired to inform them of all he knew of the subject, which he had done with this exception—he had suppressed the fact, that when Captain Tonyn had pressed him for a return of his five hundred guineas, he acquainted Mrs Clarke with the circumstance, who told him to go back to Captain Tonyn with a note, purporting to be written by the Duke of York, in these words: "I have received your note, and Tonyn's business shall remain as it is." This note was shown to Capt. Tonyn, in order to convince him that Mrs Clarke and Sanden possessed the influence they pretended to. When making this disclosure to Col. Hamilton, Sanden said he might destroy this paper, on which Colonel H. told him by no means to do that, but to go to the bar and tell the whole truth, pointing out, at the same time, the danger he would incur in telling any falsehoods. After some consultation, it was resolved that Mr Adam should inform his Royal Highness of this circumstance, that we, as Members of Parliament, and Judges in this case, could not be made depositories of it, but that it must be made public, and that Col. Hamilton should again visit Captain Sanden, and discover whether, as a strong impression had been made on his mind, the note really was in the handwriting of the Duke of York. Mr Adam had accordingly waited on his Royal Highness, who, on being told of the circumstance, expressed himself convinced that the note must be a forgery, and wished that the matter should be thoroughly examined into. The next day (Sunday) Colonel Hamilton saw Capt. Sanden, who said to him, "You will be very angry with me, for, since you saw me, I have destroyed the note." "Good God!" exclaimed Colonel H. "you have not surely done any thing so rash." "It was not of so much consequence (returned Captain Sanden,) and besides they have forgot it." He had thus submitted to the House all he knew of this important affair. After some general concluding observations, he moved to call in Capt. Sanden.

Captain Sanden was then examined. At first he could recollect nothing; but at last admitted the note, and that Col. Hamilton had taken a copy of it. Denied that he had said it was written by the

the Duke of York, and affirmed that it was mislaid in his bureau, and not destroyed.

The Speaker then rose and said, that there could be but one opinion respecting the gross prevarication of the witness. *Mr Perceval* moved, that he should be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. The Serjeant at Arms took him into custody, and soon after reported that Captain Sanden wished to be brought to the bar, as he had a proposition to make. He was placed at the bar, and expressed his sincere contrition for his improper conduct. He then stated, that the note was neither lost nor mislaid, and, if he were permitted to return to his lodgings, he would find it. He was then sent with the Serjeant at Arms and a clerk to his lodgings for the note, and any other papers relative to the business.

After a considerable interval, Capt. Sanden returned with the messenger, and was brought to the bar. He presented the note, which was read. It was addressed to George Farquhar, Esq. and contained these words: "I have received your note, and Major Tonyn's business remains as it is. God bless you!" Mrs Clarke was called in, and said that the note was in the Duke of York's hand, and could not conceive how it came into Captain Sanden's possession. She said that she sometimes imitated other persons' hands for amusement; and that she sometimes wrote her notes herself, and sometimes guided her mother's hand. Capt. Sanden was committed to Newgate.

Mr Leach stated, that all the letters found in Capt. Sanden's house were relevant to the inquiry before the House.

Mr Wharton read a letter from Col. Tucker, dated Edinburgh, 12th February, vindicating his late brother, and declaring that his promotion had been obtained in the regular way. The character of the late Colonel was also vindicated in the highest terms by Sir A. Wellesley, Lord Temple, and General Stewart.

Col. Gordon, being shown the note taken from Captain Sanden, admitted that it resembled the Duke of York's hand; but could not swear that it was his. He thought the other two letters were the Duke's. He admitted that he had heard of the note before, and said his doubts originated from the Duke of York saying to him that the note was a forgery.—General Brownrigg also admitted that the note resembled the writing of the Duke, but could not say that it was his. He thought the two letters were the Duke's. He also had heard the suspicion about the note's being a forgery, being in the house the night before. Mr Dickie, a clerk in Coutts's house, was examined. He had been accustomed to see the Duke of York's signature, but not his letter hand writing; and therefore could not judge of the note. Mr Adam thought the note like the Duke's writing, but could not positively say more. He repeated the account given by Col. Gordon, that the Duke considered the note as a forgery.

Mr Town was examined. He was a painter on velvet, and had given lessons to Mrs Clarke. Mrs Clarke had told him that she could imitate the Duke of York's signature, and had shown him a specimen. He had never seen the Duke's writing, except the specimen shown him by Mrs Clarke.

Mrs Clarke was called in to identify the hand-writing of certain letters found in the possession of Captain Sanden. An immense mass of letters was then read, which it is impossible for us even to abridge. Captain Sanden was then brought in, but gave no account of his reasons for not mentioning the note; though he admitted the note to be of great consequence. He was sent back to Newgate.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he had inquired into the money given to Mrs Clarke by the Duke; and according to the statement of his Royal Highness, which could be verified by proper evidence, the money advanced by the Duke to Mrs Clarke, from January 1804 to May 1806, was not less than L. 16,760.

Colonel M'Mahon deemed it necessary to explain some circumstances, which had arisen in regard to Mrs Clarke. The Prince of Wales had lately received an anonymous letter, the substance of which went to state, that if his Royal Highness, or any confidential person for him, would call at No. 14. Bedford-row, he would learn something which might be most important to his Royal Highness, and which likewise involved the

the interest of the Duke of York. His Royal Highness, without attaching any importance to that part of the note which referred to himself, but anxious for the interests of his brother, desired the Hon. Colonel to call, and to take the note in his hand as his introduction. He called in consequence, and in the parlour saw ten or twelve morocco chairs, in the condition in which they had been left the preceding evening. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state, that he was conducted up to a very handsome drawing-room, and there introduced to a lady. She mentioned her name to be Miss Farquhar, a relation or sister of Mrs Clarke. She then began a conversation, the general substance and evident purport of which was to effect a breach between the two Royal Brothers. From some earnestness in the manner of the lady, he was induced at length to suspect that he was talking to Mrs Clarke; he told her so, and she acknowledged it, laughingly. She then proceeded to state the manner in which she had been treated by the Duke, and concluded by stating, that if the Duke would consent to pay her debts, and settle the four hundred per annum upon her, she would trouble him no longer. He deemed it his duty, in consequence, to call upon his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and had laid the proposal before him. His Royal Highness had made no other reply than that her conduct had been so abominable that he would have nothing more to say to her.

Colonel M'Mahon's letters were then read.

"Colonel M'Mahon presents his compliments, and regrets, that he has not had it in his power to wait upon Mrs Clarke. When in London, he is frequently called away from head quarters for two or three days. It is to this circumstance the delay is to be attributed."

"Dear Madam—I shall be extremely happy to serve you at any time; but I have not yet been able to see the Duke of York. Accept my thanks for the loan of your seal. I have availed myself of it to obtain a copy of your *sprightly device*, (*a laugh,*) and remain, &c. Friday. "J. M."

"Dear Madam—I regret, that I have not been able to see you. I could wish you to be cautious how you suffer your lawyers to interfere in your concerns; having always entertained the highest opinion of your good sense. I am, &c.

Sunday. "J. M."

The letters found at Captain Sanden's lodging were then read. The most curious are the following, from among the letters addressed to *Colonel* Sanden, as Mrs Clarke styles him:

"Tell Bacon and Spedding, that they must give 200l. for their appointment—I can get 50l. more—I am offered 1000l. for an officer's older in rank. I have mentioned it to HIM." (*The last word was underscored with two lines.*)

"Have you been able to influence any person, who belongs to the House, to vote for Pitt. Be careful what you say, as I know Corri to be a story-teller.—Mind what you are about."

"I'll do it. He must give 1000l. at first, but I know the Duke of Cambridge will give for the same 4000l.—You have no occasion to be particular as to their being *Protestants*, for it is not material to *him*. Wait on him on Saturday; I told him you would. *Put on a new pair of boots*, and burn this."

"Captain Tonyn can't be made this month, as I expected. The Duke told me so. I shall go to Vauxhall; it is the only night I can go, as he goes to the Lords, as they expect a *fight* about Pitt's motion. I asked him what he thought of you, and he said, you was a d——d clever fellow. I told, I should see you at Vauxhall."

"Can you get a vote for Pitt's motion on Monday? it may be of consequence hereafter."

Monday, February 20.

Mr Wharton informed the Committee, that he had received a letter from General Clavering, requesting to be examined to rectify an apparent contradiction in his evidence.

Some persons from the Post Office and Bank of England, whose business it was to compare handwriting, being summoned to give their opinion, whether the note found in Capt. Sanden's possession was the handwriting of the Duke of York,—Mr Whitbread, Lord Folkstone, and Mr W. Smith, objected to that kind of evidence as improper, and as not received in courts of law. After a good deal of altercation, it was agreed upon

upon to examine the witnesses. Mr Johnston, inspector of franks at the General Post Office, and Mr Serle, deputy-inspector of franks in the same place, were then called in successively. They had both compared the note with the Duke of York's letters, and both thought it the Duke's handwriting.—Mr Nesbitt, inspector of powers of attorney in the Bank of England, thought the letters and the note not to be written by the same person. Mr Blackford, deputy-inspector of powers of attorney in the same place, was of a contrary opinion; he thought them so like, that he would have passed two letters of attorney, one in the writing of the letters, the other in that note. Mr Bliss, the inspector of forged notes in the Bank of England, thought the letters and the note in the same handwriting; but a doubt respecting the note had arisen in his mind, in consequence of examining some letters of Mrs Clarke, one or two of which he thought much resembled the note.

General Clavering was next examined at his own solicitation, in order to explain some apparent contradictions in his former evidence. He stated that the apparent contradictions between his former answers and his letters arose from his not understanding the meaning of the questions put. When asked formerly, whether he had any *communication* on the subject of army promotion with Mrs Clarke, he had answered in the negative, understanding by the word *communication*, *personal intercourse*, and not espistolary correspondence. He now stated, that he had made two applications to Mrs Clarke in writing; the first offering her L.1000, if he could be permitted to raise a regiment from the militia, which was refused him; the second inquiring at Mrs Clarke why, instead of Brigadier General, he had been made only Brigadier-Colonel? She returned for answer, that the appointment had been made by mistake, and that the mistake would be rectified, which took place accordingly. Gen. Clavering then proceeded to explain why he had appeared as a witness on a former night. Having perceived that his name was introduced into the evidence of Mrs Clarke, he had called on Col. Gordon, to remove the impression that this might be supposed to have made. But Col. Gordon would not see him, but referred him to Mr Lowten, who had told him that the proper method of proceeding was to submit to an examination before the House, and advised him to write to that purport to the Attorney-General. When Gen. Clavering withdrew, *Mr Wynne* moved that he had been guilty of gross prevarication.—This occasioned a good deal of discussion. It was admitted that the General had contradicted his former evidence; but most of those who spoke denied that he had been guilty of prevarication. Mr Wynne agreed to put off his motion for the present, reserving to himself the liberty of resuming it hereafter.

Lord Folkstone stated that he had received a letter from Mrs Clarke, who was in attendance, and so ill that she requested to be examined immediately. The Committee acquiescing, Mrs Clarke was called in. She brought the two notes from the Duke of York that she mentioned in her last examination.—They were read by the clerk, and were as follow:—

"Enclosed I send you the money which you wish to have for your journey."—"I do not know what you mean. I never authorized any one to plague or distress you; you may therefore be at your ease on my account."

She had received more than fifty notes from the Duke of York since their separation. Being shown the copy of a note, she could not say whether she had received one to that effect; she had looked over her papers without finding it; and she remembered to have burnt one note which she had received by Greenwood. She repeated the account of the list of persons for preferment which she had pinned at the head of her bed, and which had been taken down by the Duke of York on the second day. He had told her that he would promote them all by degrees; and she had afterwards seen the list in his pocket-book, with scratches thro' those names that had been promoted.—She denied that she had ever lived with Mr Ogilvie; and stated that General Clavering had called upon Mr Ogilvie a few days ago, and asked him to come down and speak against her character.

Mr Greenwood was then examined. A letter being shown him, he said it was his writing, and was a copy of a letter from

from the Duke of York to Mrs Clarke after their separation. This letter was as follows:

"You must recollect the occasion when, about seven months ago, I had to employ a solicitor to defend a suit upon your account. The result of the inquiries then made into your conduct were most unfavourable to you, and circumstances have since arisen to confirm these impressions. I was not rash or inconsiderate in coming to the determination to part from you, and I owe it to my own character to persevere in that resolution. An interview would be painful to us both, and of no use to you. I therefore decline it.——"

Mr Greenwood had taken a copy of the letter at the desire of the Duke of York, had given the copy to the Duke, and had never seen it again till that night.

Mr Whitbread stated that the letters Mrs Clarke was desired to send down had been put into his hands. They were as follow:—

No. I.—"To Mrs Clarke, No. 9. Old Burlington Street.—Friday.—Without being informed to what amount you may want assistance, it is not in my power to be of use to you."

No. II.—"To Mrs Clarke, at Southampton, Oct. 21. 1806.—It is totally out of my power to give you the assistance you seem to expect."

No. III.—"To Mrs Clarke, 17, Gloucester Place.—No date.—I enter fully into your sentiments with respect to your children, but cannot undertake to fulfil any thing I am not sure of being able to perform. With respect to the house at Weybridge, I would advise you to remove the furniture, and direct the person who took it for you to give it up."

A letter from Gen. Clavering to Mrs Clarke, dated Feb. 8. 1809, was read.—It was a request that she would not subpœna him, but keep his name concealed.

Thursday, Feb. 23.

After a good deal of private business had been gone through, the Speaker addressed the House in the following terms:—

"I have to acquaint the House, that since I came to the House, I have received a letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the contents of which relate to the enquiry now pending before the Committee of the whole House. With the permission of the House, I will read the letter."

The Speaker then read the letter, which was as follows:—

"Sir, "*Horse Guards, Feb.* 23. 1809.

"I have waited with the greatest anxiety until the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into my conduct, as Commander in Chief of his Majesty's army, has closed its examinations, and I now hope that it will not be deemed improper to address this letter, through you, to the House of Commons. I observe with the deepest concern, that, in the course of this inquiry, my name has been coupled with transactions the most criminal and disgraceful, and I must ever regret and lament, that a connexion should ever have existed, which has exposed my name and character to public animadversion.—With respect to my alleged offences, connected with the discharge of my official duties, I do, in the most solemn manner, upon my honour as a Prince, distinctly assert my innocence, not only by denying all corrupt participation in any of the infamous transactions which have appeared in evidence at the bar of the House of Commons, or any connivance at their existence, but also the slightest knowledge or suspicion that they existed at all.—My consciousness of innocence leads me confidently to hope, that the House of Commons will not, upon such evidence as they have heard, adopt any proceeding prejudicial to my honour and character; but if, on such testimony as has been adduced against me, the House of Commons can think my innocence questionable, I claim of their justice, that I shall not be condemned without trial, or be deprived the benefit and protection which is afforded to every British subject, by those sanctions under which alone evidence is received in the ordinary administration of the law.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

FREDERICK."

"*To the Speaker of the House of Commons.*"

The letter was ordered to lie on the table.

The *Speaker* proposed, as the letter was of more than ordinary importance, that the clerk should immediately take a copy of it for the inspection of the House. Ordered.

Wed-

Wednesday, March 8.

CHARGES AGAINST THE DUKE OF YORK.

Mr Wardle began by stating the motives which had induced him to bring forward the charges he had alledged against the Commander in Chief; and after defending himself against the charge of self-interest, or any other sinister motives, he thanked his Majesty's Ministers for the indulgence they had shewn him. After expressing his acknowledgments to other gentlemen, he particularly adverted to Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Folkstone, to whose support he confessed himself much indebted. Mr Wardle also expressed his satisfaction at the able manner in which the defence of the Duke of York had been conducted. His Majesty's Ministers (he observed,) had undertaken his defence, and it would be pleasant to reflect, that nothing more than what had been already done could have been done for him. Still, however, with all the support that it was right to give the Duke of York, the representatives of the people ought to recollect that they owed a duty to their constituents, as well as to the Crown.

The Honourable Gentleman then proceeded to call the attention of the House to the several cases that have come before it. The first was that of the exchange effected between Lieut.-Cols. Brookes and Knight. In this case, it was stated by Dr Thynne, that he was instructed by Mr Robt. Knight to offer to Mrs Clarke 200l. for the purpose of expediting the exchange; and that he understood this object was to be effected through the influence of Mrs Clarke over the Commander in Chief. Mr R. Knight stated, that he had paid to Mrs Clarke the 200l. the morning after his brother was gazetted, which was on the 31st July; and that he afterwards became acquainted with Mrs Clarke, when she entreated him to keep secret the circumstances, lest it should come to the ears of the Duke of York. Mrs Clarke substantiates this evidence, and states, that she had given to the Duke the slip of paper on which Dr Thynne had written the names of the parties, the same day on which she received it; and that she had told him she had received a pecuniary remuneration for the service; added to which she states, that, on mentioning the circumstance to the Duke, his Royal Highness said, "that he knew the business very well, and that they had been trying at it for some time; that he thought one of them was rather a bad subject, but he would do it." Unless his Royal Highness had given Mrs Clarke this information, in what other manner could she obtain it, as she had already confessed her ignorance of the parties? The Duke said one of them was a *bad subject*; nothing certainly could be more correct than this; for that Colonel Brookes, who was only four months a Cornet, should be appointed to the command of a regiment of cavalry, which requires more than usual ability, was a bad subject, no one could deny. Whatever could be the inducement to appoint Colonel Brookes to that regiment, who had been for the seven years previous on half pay, over the heads of many meritorious officers, whose services were at least as great, if not far superior, was also rather extraordinary. That his Royal Highness was fully aware of the traffic, there can be no doubt, from the evidence of his own letter to Mrs Clarke on the subject of General Clavering's application, by which it would appear, that he meant to keep in the back ground, and not be considered as a party concerned. The letter says, "Clavering is mistaken, my angel, in thinking that any new regiments are to be raised; it is only second battalions to the existing corps; *you* had better, therefore, tell him so, and that *you* were sure that there would be no use in *applying* for him:" From this it was manifest a particular desire was entertained, that *his* name should not be known, and that Mrs Clarke was to be considered as the active person; and after this letter there can be no question but Mrs Clarke wished to preserve the name of the Duke of York secret.

The next case is that of Captain Maling. This case did not appear to be of that importance that I first wished to attach to it, but I feel peculiar satisfaction now that the case was not withdrawn, as it is open to peculiar animadversion. It was admitted by Colonel Gordon, that there were several subaltern officers, senior to Captain Maling, anxious to be promoted, and who were all unexceptionable officers. I should wish to know what these services of Capt. Maling were, which gave him a claim for superseding so many officers superior in rank and service. I do not mean to urge that the Commander in Chief should not have the power of rewarding merit, but that power should be defined, and unless it is defined, the most gross abuses must occur. In mentioning this case, the great abuse to which the unlimited power in the hands of any Commander in Chief gave rise to, appeared evident, and it should therefore not be vested without certain limitations.

The next case is that of Col. French's levy. Captain Huxley Sanden stated, that he had given Mrs Clarke, for her services in the levy, 850l. and that she was to have 2000l.

2000l. if the business was done to their satisfaction; that the levy had been regularly applied for; but that some difficulties were encountered, which this application was intended to remove; Mr Corri had also received 200l. for introduction. Mr Dowler said, he had seen Col. French at Gloucester Place; that he understood, from Mrs Clarke, she was to have 1000l. and a guinea a man, to be paid on the completion of 500 men. He was also present when Colonel French came to request that an increased number of boys should be included in the levy. Mrs Clarke also stated that she had informed the Duke of Colonel French's application, and informed him that she was to receive a pecuniary remuneration if she obtained the letter of service; that she received one sum of 500l. or guineas, which she paid to Birkett on account of a service of plate, and his Royal Highness gave his own bills for the remainder; that she recollected Colonel French telling her, if his Royal Highness would pass the accounts which had been some time standing, he would accommodate him with 5000l. upon proper security. This testimony was further corroborated by Miss Taylor, who was present at a conversation between Mrs Clarke and the Duke of York, in which the Duke said that he was continually worried by Colonel French about the levy, and, turning to Mrs Clarke, he said, "How does he behave to you, darling?" to which Mrs Clarke replied, "middling, not very well."—The Duke then said, "Mister French must mind what he is about, or I shall cut him up and his levy too." From this evidence, it was clear that Mrs Clarke had exerted her influence over his Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness must have been fully convinced that Mrs Clarke received pecuniary remuneration for her influence; it is not possible to conceive that the Duke would not have asked her what could be her inducement to take so much trouble about the levy, or what motive could actuate her to such extraordinary exertions; he must have been well aware, from the immensity of her expenditure in Gloucester Place and Weybridge, that she must have had some mode of supplying those deficiencies that must accrue from the pittance which he allowed her. No evidence can be better supported, or be more incontrovertible or conclusive. According to the terms of the letter of service, it was stipulated that 2000 men were to be raised in 13 months; and in nine months 200 men only were raised, although the bounty was raised from 13 to 19 guineas. And it was not, till a considerable time afterwards, when complaints poured in from all quarters, that the levy was discontinued; and the officers who had disgraced their cloth, instead of being ignominiously dismissed, were allowed to continue in the service, because they were protected by the Commander in Chief's mistress.

The next case was that of Captain Tonyn whose promotion was attributable entirely to the interference of Mrs Clarke, and for which she received 500l. That his Royal Highness had a direct knowledge of this transaction, he inferred from the letters of Mrs Clarke to Captain Sanden. With respect to the case of Colonel Shaw, he contended, that the principal fact in which that charge was sustained, was the circumstance of the repeated applications of General Burrard, General Brownrig, and General Clinton, in his behalf, having failed in procuring that Gentleman the appointment; but which, in three days after the latest application of those Generals, was gazetted, which could only have taken place in consequence of the influence of Mrs Clarke.—The next case to which he alluded was that of Mr Dowler, from whose testimony it appeared, that he had never made any application to her, but that the first overture was made from her to him, and through her only did he obtain his commission. The evidence went clearly to prove that the Duke was acquainted with her having received 1000l. for procuring the appointment in question, and from hence he inferred that it was reasonable to conclude that the direct interference of the Duke of York, not only in military matters, as in the case of General Clavering, but in clerical matters, as in the instance of Dr O'Meara, was attributable to her influence over him, and that it was impossible to say where that influence would stop. The remaining cases, namely, those of Samuel Carter, Major Tucker, and Robert Kennett, he adverted to respectively, and treated of them in the same strain as the preceding charges. He then should not trouble the House any longer, having drawing up his sentiments upon this important subject in form of an address to his Majesty, with which he must conclude.—He thought it but justice to the Duke of York to state distinctly, without disguise, his real sentiments. He entertained the greatest reverence for the Majesty of the Throne, and he should be the last man in the world to hurt the feelings of any individual; but on this occasion he had no choice. He concluded by moving the address, to the following effect:—

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly stating to His Majesty, that information having been communicated

municated to this House, and evidence having been advanced to support the imputation of various corrupt practices, and other abuses in the sale and disposition of commissions in his Majesty's army; and his Majesty's faithful Commons, according to the duty they are bound to observe towards him and the country, having carefully examined into sundry charges in proof of these practices, and it is with the deepest concern and regret they inform his Majesty, that the result of their inquiry into the facts brought before them, and the documents on their table, has been such as to satisfy them, that the charges have been substantiated. His Majesty's faithful Commons are restrained, by motives of personal attachment, from entering into a detail of these transactions, being convinced that they could not be told, without exciting in his Majesty's breast feelings of grief and indignation. That the proceedings of the House have been published, and the evidence brought before them is correct, and that he will give them credit, in the execution of this painful duty, for having proceeded with all due deliberation. That without entering into any other of the obvious consequences, from the belief once generally established of the prevalence of abuses in the military department, there is one great and essential consideration inseparable from the present subject, which they beg to submit to his Majesty's consideration, namely, that the opinion propogated amongst his Majesty's forces, that promotions were made by means unjust to the army, the effect of such opinions might be to wound the feelings, and abate the zeal of all ranks and descriptions of his Majesty's army. That it is the opinion of this House, that the abuses thus most amply represented, could not have prevailed to the extent they have existed, without the knowledge of the Commander in Chief; and that even abuses so various and of so long standing, could not have existed without his knowledge. Upon these grounds and principles, his Majesty's faithful Commons most humbly submit their opinion, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York ought to be deprived of the command of the army."

Mr Burton, after observing that he thought it incumbent on him to express his sentiments on so important an occasion, proceeded to point out the contradictions which appeared in the evidence of all the witnesses who had been examined relative to the Duke of York. He alluded particularly to the contradictions in Mrs Favourite's testimony, who had represented Mr Ellis as a carpenter, while it appeared on evidence that he was a respectable clergyman. Mr Burton pointed out other contradictions in the testimony of this witness, after which he proceeded to remark on Mrs Clarke's evidence, who he observed had made 28 false assertions, to several of which Mr Burton referred, particularly to her having represented herself as sometimes a widow, and sometimes a married woman. He then proceeded to show, that Mr Knight's promotion was effected in the regular way, and would have taken place, even although Mrs Clarke had never interfered. With regard to the promotion of Captain Maling, he observed, that he could recognise no corruption; and at any rate, it was absurd to contend, that the prerogative of making military appointments should be taken from the Crown, and vested in the House of Commons. Miss Taylor's evidence Mr Burton considered as inadmissible, on account of her connection with Mrs Clarke. He would beg of the House to recollect what the nature of her connection with Mrs Clarke was, and the close intimacy which subsisted between them. He would ask if such a witness could be credited. For, as she participated in the communication between his Royal Highness and Mrs Clarke, (being admitted the bosom friend and companion of the latter's secrets; and, if reliance could be placed on the statement of other evidence, through a fondness of the Duke of York, being in habits of familiar intercourse with him,) he would put an obvious question, whether, instead of her paltry deposition, she would not have stated a tissue of criminal proceedings, if she had known that any such existed?—(*Hear hear!*) Mr Burton then entered into an examination of all the other circumstances which Mr Wardle had adduced as proofs of the Duke of York's connivance in these criminal transactions; and although he admitted that Mrs Clarke had been in the practice of receiving bribes for her supposed influence, he contended, that there was no proof that the Duke of York was privy to these improper practices. In cases of such import, no exemption could be claimed by the highest member in society beyond the lowest. He was aware that there must be a considerable feeling excited in the breast of every man for the Royal Personage concerned. The country would not shut its eyes. It may be said that such measures as are proposed were Jacobinical, but if he were asked his opinion, he would say they were highly necessary for the amendment of existing corruption. These were not times to screen any man; and painful as the task was, he felt it to be his duty thus publicly to declare his sentiments on this important subject.

Mr Curwen, after particularly adverting

to

to the evidence of General Clavering, of Miss Taylor, and of Col. Gordon, whose evidence he observed was wrung from him like drops of blood, observed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after stating that the resolution brought forward ought to have decided positively as to the Duke of York's guilt or innocence, proceeded to comment upon the nature of the evidence on which the charges against the Duke of York depended. He particularly adverted to the numerous circumstances which tended to throw discredit upon Mrs Clarke's testimony. During the whole of his legal experience, he had never seen a witness who, from her story, from her character, and from her conduct at the bar, was less entitled to credit than Mrs Clarke. It was not surprising that his Royal Highness should be occasionally decoyed by Mrs Clarke into conversations on military matters; that he should sometimes speak to her on subjects which might have been proclaimed at Charing-Cross without injury to the public service; that he should tell her when Tonyn was to be gazetted, or whether French's levy would be allowed. But surely his Royal Highness might do all this without any corrupt motive?

Mr Perceval then proceeded to point out some material contradictions in Mrs Clarke's evidence. The first of these was the assertion repeated over and over again by so many witnesses, that Mrs Clarke was anxiously desirous to conceal the transactions in which she was engaged from the knowledge of the Duke of York. Dr Thynne, Mr Robert Knight, Captain Sanden, Mr and Mrs Corri, and Mrs Hovenden, all spoke to this fact, while Mrs Clarke declared positively that she did not remember any thing like a wish expressed on her part for secrecy! Mr Knight had declared that Mrs Clarke told him, that unless the Duke of York would come to her terms, she would expose him. This Mrs Clarke as positively denied. But she had an interest in the denial; Mr Knight had no interest in the assertion;—there was a complete contradiction of Mrs Clarke's testimony. He would not dwell on the minor cases in which Mrs Clarke's veracity had been impeached, but he could not allow them to pass wholly unnoticed. She had declared that her husband was in no trade or employment. The evidence of Towers proved that he was a stone-mason. This was no very important falsehood, but it was sufficient to shew, that if Mrs Clarke departed from the truth in such petty instances, for the gratification probably of a little female vanity, she would not hesitate to do so in cases of greater magnitude, where her material interests might be implicated. The proof also of her connection with Dowler, and of their midnight scenes in St Martin's lane, after the attempt that had been made to represent Dowler as a reluctant witness, who had never seen her but once, was so decisive, that he must say upon his conscience, that the evidence of such a man and such a woman ought in no case to be relied on. They came to the bar in disguise, they professed to be wholly unconnected, and if their falsehood had not been detected, Dowler would have passed for an unbiassed witness, who, having just arrived from Portugal, gave his reluctant testimony on a subject in which he was completely disinterested! With respect to the charges preferred against his Royal Highness, he confessed, that it appeared to him a miracle, considering the number of promotions which must have taken place during the period of his Royal Highness's connection with Mrs Clarke, that so few had been brought forward, and that these few had been so satisfactorily explained. In the course of a year about 4000 military promotions of one kind or other took place. During the connection, therefore, of the Duke of York and Mrs Clarke, about 10,000 promotions must have occurred; but out of these, although Mrs Clarke declared she had been instructed to use her cleverness, only the few instances of alleged corruption before the House had been brought forward; and of those few he would venture to say, that, with the exception of Major Tonyn's case, there was not one which was not satisfactorily disproved as far as the Duke of York was implicated.

Mr Perceval then proceeded to point out the contradictions between various parts of Mrs Clarke's evidence, and in the story of the note (he observed) there was not one circumstance which she stated which was not contradicted. Of Miss Taylor's, he observed, that she remembered every thing that happened five years ago, but remembered nothing which happened only within a few months from the time she was questioned. Of Captain Sanden's note, he observed, that it was doubtful whether it was the Duke of York's hand-writing, those who forged letters always taking care to make them as like the original as possible. Mr Perceval was proceeding in his examination of the evidence, but on his observing that he was rather exhausted, there were repeated cries of (*Adjourn, adjourn, go on, go on.*) It was agreed, however, to adjourn, previous to which Mr Perceval informed the House, that it was his intention to move the following resolution:

"Resolved, That charges having been brought

brought against his Royal Highness the Duke of York, imputing to him personal corruption and criminal connivance in the execution of his office; and this House having referred the said charges to a Committee, &c. feels it its duty to pronounce a distinct opinion upon that subject."

If that should meet the concurrence of the House, it was his intention to propose another resolution, in which the House would express its distinct and decided opinion upon the accusation itself

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, after the fullest and most attentive examination of all the evidence adduced, that there is no ground for charging his Royal Highness with personal corruption, or connivance at such practices disclosed in the testimony heard at the bar."

After the House had determined upon these resolutions, he felt it both due to their affection to the Sovereign, to the character of that House, and to the high situation of the Commander in Chief, connected with the near relationship subsisting between the illustrious Personage who held that respectable situation, and the Monarch of these Realms, to address the Throne on the subject of the Inquiry on which that House had been engaged, in order to relieve the mind of his Majesty from uneasiness.

"That an Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly representing, that, in consequence of charges against his Royal Highness the Duke of York, his faithful Commons thought it their indispensable duty to inquire into the same in the most solemn and public manner; and after the most diligent and attentive inquiry, his most faithful Commons, considering the lively interest his Majesty must feel in any inquiry into the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, thought it their duty to lay before his Majesty the following Resolutions:—

(Here he proposed to insert the above resolutions)

"And his Majesty's faithful Commons think it their duty further to state to his Majesty, that while the House has seen the exemplary regularity and method in which business is conducted in his Royal Highness's office, and the salutary regulations introduced by him, some of which were intended to prevent the very abuses complained of, and which have been brought under review, they cannot but feel the greatest regret and concern, that a connection should have existed which has thus exposed his Royal Highness's character to public calumny, and that frauds should have been carried on, with which his Royal Highness's name has been coupled, of a most disgraceful and dangerous tendency; but it is at the same time a great consolation to the House to observe the deep concern his Royal Highness has expressed, that such a connection should ever have taken place; and, on the expression of that regret, the House is confident that his Royal Highness will keep in view the uniformly virtuous and exemplary conduct of his Majesty, since the commencement of his reign, and which has endeared his Majesty to all his subjects."

The House then adjourned the further discussion until next day.

Thursday, March 9.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

The Order of the day being read, for resuming the adjourned debate on the evidence taken before the Committee respecting the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a few preliminary observations, took a slight retrospective glance at what he had already stated, and proceeded to speak of the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, as far as it related to Col. French's levy. He thought that the circumstance of the levy having been discontinued, on a representation of the improper practices carrying on having been made to the Duke of York, was a sufficient reason for exculpating his Royal Highness. He then noticed the case of Colonel Shaw, who, he contended, was indebted for whatever favour he received, to the interference of General Burrard, which was proved by a letter of Colonel Shaw's to Gen. Burrard, thanking him for his countenance. No credit was therefore due to Mrs Clarke's evidence in this transaction. With respect to Mr Dowler, he observed, that he had undoubtedly paid her 1000l.; but whether it was for the purpose of procuring him a place, does not appear. The Hon. Gentleman then adverted to the loan offered by Kennett, on which he dwelt for a very short time, contending, that no evidence appeared which implied the Duke of York's knowledge of the true nature of the transaction. Neither could he perceive any thing to blame in the case of Major Turner; and he could not help expressing his surprise, that after gentlemen had brought forward such evidence at the bar, they should pretend to say, that Mrs Sutherland's information against Major Turner was unworthy of credit. The case he now alluded to was that of Carter, towards whom he thought the Commander in Chief had displayed a degree of humane attention, which, in his opinion, must be extremely grateful to every feeling heart. A

real object of compassion, worthy to become the object of Royal munificence, presented itself, and the Commander in Chief, awake to the liveliest feelings of humanity, had not neglected the opportunity of succouring the orphan son of an officer.

The Hon. Gentleman entered into a minute examination of the other cases which Mr Wardle had brought forward, controverting his statements, and endeavouring to shew that Mrs Clarke's testimony was unworthy of credit. He then observed, "I am convinced that the House must be aware of much in the character and conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, which will make them deeply regret the necessity (if, contrary to my opinion, such a necessity should be thought to exist) of taking such steps as may tend to remove his Royal Highness from a situation for which I conceive him peculiarly qualified. If there be a man who thinks, that during the fourteen or fifteen years that illustrious individual has possessed the Chief Command, the army has prospered in an unexampled manner;—that he has introduced regulations of the most wise and beneficial nature; that he has consulted the interest of the officers, and the comfort of the soldiery; that he has promoted merit, wherever it has displayed itself; that he has improved the general character of the army, and reformed its discipline; that he has watched with parental care over the interests of the troops, by the establishment of charitable institutions for their families, and of schools and colleges for the purposes of military education; if there be a man who thinks all this, that man, Sir, will see with the deepest regret any necessity that may be supposed to exist for adopting measures leading to the dismissal from office of the present illustrious Commander in Chief." Mr Perceval concluded with observing, that in voting the Duke of York innocent of the charges of which he was accused, he had not the least apprehension of forfeiting the confidence of his constituents.

Mr Bathurst addressed the House at considerable length; and though he did not think that the Duke of York was guilty of any corrupt participation in those criminal transactions, he thought that the evidence adduced fully proved that he acted under improper influence. There was a part (he observed) not touched either in the Address of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Wardle,) or in the Resolutions of his Right Hon. friend, (the Chancellor of the Exchequer,) which many would think not the least important in this matter, and it was this, which did not go to the extent of corruption as to undue influence, that he had thought it his duty to point out to the House. Unless some other Hon. Gentleman pursued this course, he would, at the close of the debate, suggest a resolution, to mark with the animadversion of the House the connection itself in which the Commander in Chief had been engaged, and also (without viewing it morally or religiously) its political bad consequences and dangerous example. Previous to this, however, he would deem it necessary to come to a vote on a resolution, such as the first proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, *aye* or *no*, whether the Commander in Chief was guilty of corruption or not. Afterwards he would propose an address,—"That the House had observed with the deepest regret, that, in consequence of a connection the most immoral and unbecoming, undue influence had been exerted, which brought disgraceful charges against the Commander in Chief, and tended to give colour to transactions the most pernicious and indiscreet."

Mr Whitbread began his speech by complimenting the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the ability with which he had pleaded the cause of the Duke of York. He then proceeded to shew, that Mrs Clarke's evidence was fully as much entitled to credit as great part of the evidence constantly received in courts of justice, and instanced a case, in which the testimony of a woman of the same description was received relative to a will, which was proven by her evidence alone. The Honourable Gentleman here went into a defence of Mrs Clarke's conduct in this respect, and contended that there was no proof of a revengeful disposition towards his Royal Highness, and that the present discoveries might be accounted for on other principles. When she appeared at the bar, she certainly had displayed all that pertness, levity, wit, acuteness, effrontery, and impudence, with which she had been charged; but on being examined for three hours by a late Attorney-General, the present Attorney-General, and others, with the Solicitor-General at their back, by way of *corps de reserve*, and being called in again and again, and re-examined, till she was like to faint through bodily fatigue, they had not been able to make any thing out. The Learned Gentleman (the Attorney-General) might have observed, that she had baffled him, and when he thought he had got her fast, off she went into a new beat. He then made some observations upon the mode in which she was treated, and did not think it strange, that if all the Members encouraged her by laughing at her answers, she should continue in a course that appeared so amusing, till she exceeded propriety and decorum. The Learned Attor-

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ney General had questioned her for three hours, and made but little of it. He got out some stories which led to the disclosures respecting Gen. Clavering, Dr O'Meara, and the production of the correspondence which Mrs Clarke would never have produced but from these circumstances.

How then did Gentlemen exult in her having advanced falsehoods?—Gen. Clavering apply to her! Dr O'Meara apply to her! and give her letters from the Hierarch of the Irish Protestant Church, the Archbishop of Tuam! Oh! it was impossible!—But when these things were proved, and the letters from Nichols produced, they recorded Gen. Clavering's misconduct, and Mrs Clark's truth. From this he did not mean to contend that she was altogether a pure witness, but that some points, in which she was so strongly suspected, having turned out to be correct, it was but fair to allow her some credit in others. The Hon. Gentleman then endeavoured to show, that the contradictions in Mrs Clarke's evidence were merely apparent, and that she had only desired Mr Knight to conceal it lest it should reach the Duke of York's ears through a different channel. From the nature of the establishments in Gloucester Place, it appeared impossible to him that the Duke of York should not have known that money was procured elsewhere. There was another strong point which must have awakened his suspicions on this head, and that was, Mrs Clarke's asking favours for persons unknown to her. If she had said, do something for my brother, it might have been so far excusable to comply with her request; but what could be said when an Irish Clergyman stepped in? What could she know of him, or the Archbishop of Tuam? He must have been known to be a stranger, and that was sufficient to inform the Duke of York of the nature of her interference. Sanden, who is now expiating his offences in Newgate, and French, and Clavering, a family man, were all in the same predicament, for what interest could Mrs Clarke have in their success? As for the case of Samuel Carter, he would only mention it, to say he wished it had never been introduced. It had been over-rated by the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite. Yet, as he had turned out a meritorious officer, he trusted what had passed on this inquiry would not prejudice his brother officers against him, in a country where we did not look to our ancestry. This circumstance, however, was a complete proof of the influence exercised by Mrs Clarke, and at the same time of her humanity. Let no man, on such an occasion, blame too much; for who could have laid their heads on Dalilah's lap without being shorn? The Hon. Gentleman now went into the several cases mentioned in the charge, and stated the points of the evidence which made an impression on his mind, that undue influence had been used and connived at by the Commander in Chief. The Hon. Gentleman then concluded with the following observations:—Now that all this evidence was before the House, would Gentlemen still continue to say, that infamy must attach itself somewhere, on the accuser or the accused? Would they continue now to say, that it must attach to his Hon. Friend, (Mr Wardle?) No!—Where, then, will they place it?—(*A loud cry of hear! hear!*)—This, at present, he would not pursue farther.—Where were the conspirators with whom we had been scared? Was his Hon. Friend a conspirator, was he a jacobin? No! the follies of Princes were the true food of Jacobinism. They held their meetings in Gloucester Place, and the Duke of York was the chairman. Drive it out of palaces, and you have nothing to fear from Jacobinism in the cottages. His Hon. Friend (Mr Wardle) was the real Anti-Jacobin; not such as flatter Ministers, and who tell the people that those who are against Ministers are against the Government, but one who points out the real and simple truth, and tells us we are saved, if we timely stop the progress of corruption. The Right Hon. Gentleman has talked of the virtue of public men. I join him in the eulogium. I believe that there never was a time when public characters were less impeachable; but then I believe that this is, in a very great measure, owing to the apprehension of exposure; I believe that it is owing, in a great measure, to the committee over which he once presided, but from which he is now separated. I hope that Gentlemen will have a sufficient regard for the cause of liberty and justice;—I hope they will divest their minds of all prejudice, and decide upon this important question, with the temper and the sentiments that become them. If you decide so, we may yet entertain hopes; but if you determine otherwise, with other views and other feelings, I must say, that the plague is amongst us, and that this country and constitution will be quickly at an end.

The Attorney General replied to Mr Whitbread, and accused him of showing too much partiality to Mrs Clarke, after which he controverted his views of the evidence at considerable length.

The debate was then (at four o'clock) adjourned till next day.

Historical Affairs.

War between Austria and France.

(*From the London Gazette**.)

An account of the battle fought near Aspern on the Marchfield, on the 21st and 22d of May 1809, between the Archduke Charles of Austria, Generalissimo of the Imperial Austrian armies, and the Emperor Napoleon, Commander in Chief of the French and Allied armies.

THE Emperor Napoleon having, after some sanguinary engagements near Abensberg, Hausen, and Dinglingen, in which the fortune of war favoured the Austrian arms so as to force the French garrison at Ratisbon to surrender, succeeded in cutting off the left wing of the Austrian army, and driving it back to Landshut, and afterwards in advancing by Eckmuhl with a superior corps of cavalry, taking the road of Eglofsheim, and forcing to retreat those Austrian corps that were posted on the heights of Lakepont and Talmessing, the Archduke, on the 23d of April, crossed the Danube near Ratisbon, and joined the corps of Bellegarde, who had opened the campaign by several successful affairs in the Upper Palatinate, had reached Amberg, Neumarkt, and Hemau, and had by this time approached Stadtam-hof, in order to execute its immediate junction with the Archduke.

The Emperor Napoleon ordered the bombardment of Ratisbon, occupied by a few battalions who were to cover the passage of the Danube.—On the 23d in the evening he became master of it, and immediately hastened along the right bank of the Danube to enter the Austrian States, in order, as he openly declared, to dictate peace at Vienna.

The Austrian army had taken a position near Cham, behind the river Regen, which was watched by some of the enemy's divisions, while the Emperor Napoleon called all his disposable troops in forced marches, from the north of Germany to the Danube, and considerably reinforced his army with the troops of Wurtemberg, Hessia, Baden, and some time after with those of Saxony.

Near Kirn and Nittenau, some affairs had happened between the out posts, which, however, had no influence upon the armies.

However easy it would have been for the Archduke to continue his offensive operations on the left bank of the Danube without any material resistance, and however gratifying it might have been to relieve provinces which were groaning beneath the pressure of foreign dominion, the preservation of his native land did not permit him to suffer the enemy to riot with impunity in the entrails of the monarchy, to give up the rich sources of its independence, and expose the welfare of the subject to the devastation of foreign conquerors.

These motives induced the Archduke to conduct his army to Bohemia, by the way of Klentsch, and Neumarkt, to occupy the Bohemia forest with light troops and part of the militia, and to direct his march towards Budweis, where he arrived on the 3d of May, hoping to join near Lintz his left wing, which had been separated from him, and which was under the command of Lieutenant-General Baron Hiller.

But the latter had been so closely pressed by the united force of the French armies, that after several spirited engagements, and even after a brilliant affair, in which he had the advantage near Neumarkt, and in which the troops atchieved all that was possible against the disproportionate superiority of the enemy,

(* We have given the first place this month to the Austrian official account of the march of the French army to Vienna, and of two desperate battles which were fought on the 21st and 22d of May on the left bank of the Danube, opposite to that city. It was published as a Supplement to the London Gazette of the 11th July, and is considered a most important document, as giving a plain and interesting description of two battles, which were obstinate and bloody in a degree almost unprecedented, and in which Bonaparte exerted his utmost energy to recover his tarnished glory, and to save his army from total destruction.)

my, he indeed was able to reach Lintz, but was incapable of crossing the Danube, and obliged to content himself with destroying the communication with the left bank, and taking up a position behind the Traun near Ebersberg. This was the occasion of an extremely murderous engagement, during which the enemy in storming the bridge lost near 4000 men: Ebersberg was set on fire, and Lieutenant Gen. Hiller continued his retreat till he got so much the start as to pass the Danube near Stain, without being disturbed by the enemy, and to wait the approach of the Archduke, who after having in vain attempted the junction of the army near Lintz, had marched from Budweis to Zwettel; still hoping, by a quick passage of the Danube, to arrest the enemy's progress towards the metropolis.

Meanwhile a corps of Wurtembergers had advanced from Passau along both the shores of the Danube, had occupied Lintz, and the bank opposite to it; had restored the bridge, and signalized itself by destroying the defenceless villages and castles, which could not be protected by the small advanced guard proceeding by the side of the main army.

The enemy, by marching through the valley of the Danube in the straightest line, had got so much a-head, that all hopes of coming up with him in front of Vienna vanished; still, however, if that city had been able to hold out for five days, it might have been relieved; and the Archduke resolved on venturing the utmost to rescue that good city, which, by the excellent disposition of its citizens, the faithful attachment to its sovereign, and its noble devotion, has raised to itself an eternal monument in the annals of Austria. All his plans were now directed towards gaining the bridges across the Danube near Vienna, and endeavouring to save the Imperial residence by a combat under its very walls.

Vienna, formerly an important fortress, was in vain besieged by the Turks, and would even now, from the solidity of its ramparts, the strong profiles of its works, and the extensive system of its mines, be capable of making a protracted resistance, had not, for upwards of a century back, the luxury of a large metropolis, the wants of ease, the con flux of all the magnates in the empire, and the pomp of a splendid Court, totally effaced every consideration of military defence. Palaces adorn the ramparts, the casemates and ditches were converted into workshops of tradesmen, plantations mark the counter scarps of the fortress, and avenues of trees traverse the glacis, uniting the most beautiful suburbs in the world to the corps de la place.

Although under such circumstances no obstinate resistance of the capital was to be expected, yet from the unexampled loyalty of the inhabitants it was confidently hoped that Vienna might for a few days serve as a tete de-pont to cover the passage of the river; whence all preparations amounted to no more than to secure the place against a coup-de main; and for this reason the Archduke had some time before directed Field-Marshal Hiller to send part of his corps along the right bank towards the capital, in the event of his (the Archduke's) passage to the left shore.

Field-Marshal Hiller now received orders to burn the bridge near Stain in his rear, to leave a small corps of observation near Krems, to hasten by forced marches with the bulk of his army to the environs of Vienna, and, as circumstances would permit, by occupying the small islands, to keep up the communication with the city and the debouche across the bridge.

The army of the Archduke now advanced, without interruption, by Neupolla, Horn, and Weikendorff, upon Stockerau; and in order to overawe such enterprizes as the enemy might project from the environs of Lintz, part of the corps of the General of artillery Count Kollowrath, which till then had remained near Pilsen, with a view to secure the north and west frontier of Bohemia, was ordered to march to Budweis.

Napoleon had used so much expedition on his march to Vienna, that on the 9th of May his advanced troops appeared on the glacis of the fortress, whence they were driven by some cannon shot.—From three to four thousand regular troops, as many armed citizens, and some battalions of country militia, defended the city; ordnance of various calibres was placed upon the ramparts, the suburbs were abandoned on account of their great extent; and the numerous islands

islands and low bushy ground behind the town were occupied by some light troops of the corps of Hiller, as well as by militia.

The corps itself was posted on what is termed "the point," on the left shore of the river, waiting the arrival of the army, which was advancing in haste.

The occupation of Vienna formed too essential a part in the extensive plans of the French Emperor; its conquest had been announced by him with too much confidence, and was of too great importance towards confirming the prejudice of his irresistible power, for him not to employ every method of taking it before the assistance which was so near could arrive.

For the space of twenty-four hours the howitzers played upon the town; and though several houses were set on fire, the courage of the inhabitants remained unshaken. But a general devastation threatened their valuable property, and when at length the enemy, availing himself of the numerous craft which he found there, crossed the smaller branches of the Danube, dislodged the troops from the nearest islands, and menaced their communication with the left bank, the city was justified in capitulating, while the troops retreated by the great bridge of Tabor, which they afterwards set on fire.

The Archduke received this intelligence in his head-quarters between Horn and Meissau, and though it was scarcely to be expected that the city, surrounded as it was, should continue its resistance, the Archduke proceeded on his march without interruption, flattering himself that he might be able to execute his favourite project by a bold attempt to pass the Danube near Vienna.

This city capitulated on the 13th of May, so that there was no further occasion to expose the army to hazard by crossing the Danube, for which no sufficient preparation had been made, and which must have been effected in the face of an enemy, and under local circumstances of the greatest disadvantage. By the surrender of Vienna the army had also lost a point of support on which to rest its military operations.

In this situation of affairs, the Archduke resolved to collect his army at the foot of the hill Bisamberg, and allow it a few days of rest, which, after so many forced marches, it urgently wanted.—The cavalry, for the convenience of water, was posted along the Russ, a small rivulet, which is concealed by ground covered with bushes, and the advanced guards pushed forward to the Danube, in order to observe the movements of the enemy, and prevent his passing the river, which he had already attempted to do from Nussdorf, to what is called the Black Lake, but with so little success, that a battalion of his advanced guard was taken. The chain of the outposts extended on the left side as far as the March, and on the right to Krems; this place and Presburg were occupied by some battalions; and the head-quarters of the Archduke were, on the 16th of May, at Ebersdorf, near the high road leading to Brunn.

On the 16th, the outposts reported, that the enemy had taken possession of the great island of Lobau, within about six English miles of Vienna; that his numbers increased there every hour, and that he seemed to be employed in throwing a bridge across the great arm of the Danube behind the island. From the top of the Bisamberg, the whole of the opposite country appeared to be enveloped in a cloud of dust, and the glitter of arms evinced a general movement of troops beyond Summering, towards Kaiser-Ebersdorf, whither, according to later accounts, the Emperor Napoleon had removed his head-quarters, and was by his presence hastening and promoting the preparations for passing the river.

On the following morning, at daybreak, the Archduke resolved to reconnoitre the island, and employ for this purpose part of the advanced guard, under the command of Field Marshal Lieutenant Count Klenau, supported by some regiments of cavalry.

The isle of Lobau forms a convenient place of arms, which is about six English miles long, and four and a half broad, and being separated by the large arm of the Danube from the right bank, nothing prevents the building of a bridge, which is concealed by ground covered with bushes; and the great extent of the island affords the advantage of sending troops and ordnance from so many points of it, that the passage across the smaller arm to the large plain of Marchfield may be made good by force of arms.

It was soon perceived, by the strength of

of the enemy's columns which advanced upon the island, and placed their cannon so as to support the second passage, that he meditated a serious attack. The advanced guard sustained a tolerably warm engagement, and the cavalry routed the first division of the enemy, which debouched from the low grounds on the edge of the river, late in the evening; upon which the Archduke, whose intention was not to prevent the passage of the enemy, but to attack him the following day, retreated with his cavalry to Anderklaa, and ordered the advanced troops to fall back to Maass, according as the enemy should extend himself.

On the 21st at day-break, the Archduke ordered his army under arms, and formed it in two lines on the rising ground behind Gerasdorf, and between the Bisam-hill and the rivulet Russ. The corps of Lieut. Gen. Hiller formed the right wing near Stammersdorf; on its left was the corps of the general of cavalry Count Bellegarde, and next to that the corps of Lieutenant General Prince Hohenzollern in the alignement of Deutsch-wagram. The corps of Prince Rosenberg was posted by battalions in column on the Russbach on the rivulet Russ, kept Deutsch-wagram strongly occupied, having, for the security of the left wing, placed on the heights beyond that place a division en reserve. The whole cavalry, which the day before had advanced under the command of Prince Lichtenstein by Anderklaa, was called back into the line, filling, in two lines, the space intervening between the left wing of Prince Hohenzollern and the right of Prince Rosenberg.

The vast plain of the Marchfield spread like a carpet before the front of the line, and appeared, by the absence of every obstruction, to be destined to form the theatre of some great event.

The grenadiers remained in reserve near Seiering, and the corps of the general of artillery Prince of Reuss kept the Bisam-hill and the low bushy ground along the Danube strongly occupied. Part of it was still left near Krems, the corps being almost broke up by having so many of its divisions detached to so considerable a distance.

At nine o'clock, the Archduke ordered the arms to be piled, and the troops to dine. The piquet of observation on the Bisam hill reported that the bridge across the Danube behind the isle of Lobau, being now quite finished, was plainly perceivable, and that troops were without intermission seen filing off over it, as well as passing in boats, to the isle. The outposts, likewise, gave information of the gradual augmentation of the enemy in the town of Entersdorf, and in the villages of Essling and Aspern, and of his advancing towards Hirschstetten.

The Archduke Charles now thought that the moment for giving battle had arrived, and hastened to Gerasdorf, where the Chief of the Quarter-master General's staff, Gen. Baron Wimpfen, sketched out the following plan.

Plan of attack upon the hostile army on its march between Essling and Aspern, and towards Hirchstetten.

"The attack to be made in five columns. The first column, or the column of the right wing, is formed by the corps of Lieut. Gen. Hiller. It will advance from its present position in the direction between the "point" and Leopoldau, along the nearest arm of the Danube, pass along the left bank towards Stadelau and Aspern, keep constantly near the Danube and the meadows bordering upon it, and is vigorously to repulse the enemy, who most likely will meet it on the same road, and to drive him from the left bank. This column must not suffer its progress to be impeded by the batteries which the enemy perhaps may have erected on the islands, but must endeavour to silence them by its cannon, and spiritedly continue to advance.

"The second column consists of the corps of the general of cavalry Count Bellegarde; leaving Gerasdorf to the left, it will march towards Leopoldau, endeavour to join the first column on the right, advance upon Kagran, and then, conjointly with the third column upon the left, push forwards towards Hirschstetten.

"The third column is composed of the corps of Lieutenant General Prince Hohenzollern. It will march by Suffenbrunn to Breitenlee, and from thence towards Aspern, and will endeavour to join on its right side the second column, and on its left the fourth.

"The fourth column, under the command

mand of Lieut-General Prince Rosenberg, is made up of that part of his corps which is posted on the right bank of the rivulet Russ: it is to advance by Anderklaa and Raschdorf towards Essling.

"The fifth column is formed by that part of Prince Rosenberg's corps which stands between Deutsch-wagram and Beamersdorf. It will cross the Russ near Beamersdorf, leave Raschdorf and Bischdorf to the right, endeavour to pass to the left round the town of Enzersdorf, and secure its left flank by the Archduke Ferdinand's regiment of hussars.

"The cavalry-reserve under the command of General Prince Lichtenstein, to march by the way of Anderklaa, without coming in contact with the fourth column, between Raschdorf and Breitenlee, and straight to the New Inn, keeping continually at such a distance between the heads of the third and fourth columns, as, in case of necessity, to be near at hand for the purpose of repelling the main body of the enemy's cavalry.

"The grenadier corps of reserve to march from Seiering into the position which the corps of Bellegarde has taken up behind Gerasdorf.

"All the columns and corps will march at 12 o'clock at noon. Their second lines to follow them at a suitable distance. Every column to form its own advanced guard. The order of march, and the distribution of the field pieces, to be left to the judgment of the Commanders of the respective corps. The whole will march by half divisions. Lieutenant-General Klenau to form the advanced guard of the fourth and fifth columns, and, before he advances, to suffer the heads of these columns to come quite up to him, in order that he may have at hand a sufficient support of infantry.

"Of the corps of cavalry, the brigade under the command of Veesey to be attached to the second column, and the regiment O'Reilly to the third; and both brigades are to repair immediately, the former to Gerasdorf, and the latter to Sussenbrunn.

"The principal object in view is to drive back the enemy entirely over the first arms of the Danube, destroy the bridges he has thrown over them, and occupying the banks of the Lobau with a numerous artillery, especially howitzers.

"The infantry will form on the plain in battalions, with half divisions from the centre.

"His Imperial Highness the General in Chief recommends order, and closeness during the advance, and a proper use of every species of arms. His station will be with the second column.

"*Gerasdorf, May* 21. 1809."

Columns			Battal.	Squad.
1st	consisted of		19	22
2d	—	—	20	16
3d	—	—	22	8
4th	—	—	13	8
5th	—	—	13	16
The Corps of Cavalry				78
The Corps of Grenadiers			16	
		Total	103	148

all of which amounted to 75,000 men, effective troops.

Of artillery, there were 13 batteries of brigade, 13 of position, and 11 of horse artillery; in the aggregate 288 pieces of different calibres.

The enemy had availed himself extremely well of the advantages of the ground to cover his passage. The extensive villages of Essling and Aspern, mostly composed of brick houses, and encircled by heaps of earth, resembled two bastions, between which a double line of natural trenches, intended to draw off the water, served as the curtain, and afforded every possible security to the columns passing from the isle of Lobau. Essling had a granary furnished with loop-holes, and whose three storeys afforded room for several hundred men, while Aspern was provided with a strong church-yard. The left of the latter village borders on an arm of the Danube. Both villages had a safe communication with the bushy ground near the Danube, from which the enemy had it constantly in his power to dispatch, unseen, fresh reinforcements. The isle of Lobau served at once as a place of arms and a tete de pont, a bridge-head for the bridge, in the rear across the main arm of the river.

The enemy, with the divisions of Generals Molitor, Boudet, Nansouty, Legrand, Espagne, Lasalle, and Ferrand, under

under the Marshals Massena and Lasnes, as well as Marshal Bessieres, together with the guards of the Wirtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Baden auxiliaries, had already left his position, and was directing his march towards Hirschstetten, when the first Austrian advanced guards met him.

If it be all permitted in war to indulge favourable presentiments, it was certainly excusable so to do at that great moment, when on the 21st of May, exactly at 12 o'clock, the columns began to put themselves in motion for the attack. A general enthusiasm had taken possession of the troops: joyful war-songs, accompanied by Turkish music, resounded through the air, and were interrupted by shouts of "Long live our Emperor, long live the Archduke Charles!" whenever the Imperial General appeared, who had placed himself at the head of the second column.

Every breast panted with anxious desire and high confidence for the decisive moment; and the finest weather favoured the awful scene.

Battle of the 21st of May.

First Column.

The advanced guard under General Nordman, consisting of two battalions of Giulay and Lichtenstein hussars, had formed near the destroyed bridge of Tabor, and leaving the villages of Kagran and Hirschstetten to the left, and Stadeau to the right, marched in the plain towards Aspern.

It was followed by the column, which having left the high road before the Post Office at Stammersdorf, had marched from the right by half divisions. Its right flank along the Danube was covered by a battalion of St Georgians, by the 1st battalion of Vienna volunteers, and by a battalion of militia, under the command of Major Count Colloredo.

Within a cannon shot of Stadelau the out-posts met the enemy's piquets, which gradually retreated to their original divisions.

At this time General Nordman ordered two battalions of Giulay to draw up en echellon, in order to favour the advance of the column. The enemy, drawn up in large divisions, stood immediately before Aspern, having, to cover his front, occupied all the ditches of the fields, which afford excellent breast works. His right was covered by a battery, and his left by a broad and deep ditch (one of those that carry off the waters of the Danube when it overflows), as well as by a bushy ground, which was likewise occupied by several bodies in close order.

Though the enemy had the advantage of position all to himself, inasmuch as the freshes of the Danube were only passable by means of a small bridge, at which he kept up a vigorous fire from behind the ditches both with cannon and small arms, it did not prevent the 2d battalion of Giulay, immediately after the first had penetrated as far as the bushy meadows, to pass the bridge in a column, to form without delay, and with charged bayonets to attack the enemy, who precipitately retreated to Aspern, on which occasion that village, after a vigorous but not very obstinate resistance, was taken for the first time. It was, however, not long before the enemy had it in his power, by the arrival of a fresh reinforcement, to expel again the battalions of Giulay. By this time some battalions of the column had arrived, the chasseurs of Major Schneider, of the 2d column, joined the advanced guard of the 1st; Giulay formed again, and the enemy was a second time pushed to the lower end of the village, though he succeeded again in regaining what he had lost.

Both parties were aware of the necessity of maintaining themselves in Aspern at any rate, which produced successively the most obstinate efforts both of attack and defence; the parties engaged each other in every street, in every house, and in every barn; carts, ploughs, and harrows were obliged to be removed during an uninterrupted fire, in order to get at the enemy; every individual wall was an impediment of the assailants, and a rampart of the attacked; the steeple, lofty trees, the garrets, and the cellars, were to be conquered before either of the parties could stile itself master of the place, and yet the possession was ever of short duration; for no sooner had we taken a street or a house, than the enemy gained another, forcing us to abandon the former. This murderous conflict lasted for several hours; the German battalions were supported by Hungarians, who

who were again assisted by the Vienna volunteers, each rivalling the other in courage and perseverance. At the same time the 2d column combined its attacks with those of the first, having to overcome the same resistance, by reason of the enemy's constantly leading fresh reinforcements into fire. At length General Vacquant, of the 2d column, succeeded in becoming master of the upper part of the village, and maintained himself there during the whole of the night.

By the shells of both parties many houses had been set on fire, and illuminated the whole country around.

At the extremity of the right wing, on the bushy meadow, the combats were not less severe. The left flank of the enemy was secured by an arm of the Danube; impenetrable underwood, intersected only by footpaths, covered his front; and a broad ditch and pallisadoes afforded him the advantage of a natural rampart.

Here fought, at the beginning of the battle, the 1st battalion of Giulay, under Colonel Mariassy; then the battalion of chasseurs, under Major Schneider; next the St Georgians, under Major Michailovich; and finally, the two battalions of Vienna volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonels Steigentesch and St Quentin. Here also the enemy was defeated; and the first day of this sanguinary engagement terminated by the occupation of Aspern by General Vacquant, at the head of eight battalions of the 2d column, while Lieutenant Field-Marshal Hiller drew the troops of his corps from the village, placed them again in order of battle, and passed the night under arms.

Second Column.

The advanced guard, commanded by Lieut.-General Fresuel, advanced by Leopoldau and Kagran towards Hirschstetten, and consisted of one battalion of chasseurs and two battalions of Anton Mitsovsky, under General Winzingerode, as well as the brigades of cavalry Klenau and Vincent, under General Veesey. It was followed in the same direction by the column from its position near Gerasdorf.

The enemy having been discovered from the eminences near Hirschstetten to be near Aspern and Esslingen, the brigade Veesey was detached against the latter place, and the brigade Winzingerode, to dislodge the enemy from Aspern.

The column deployed before Hirschstetten in two lines, in order to support the advanced guard, and leaving Aspern to the right, followed upon the plain, at a proper distance.

The brigade of Winzingerode, however, met with so spirited a resistance in its attempt upon Aspern, that an attack upon the front alone was not likely to be attended with success; the cavalry, therefore, of the advanced guard, was pushed forward from Aspern on the left, in order to support the attack on the flank with the two batteries of cavalry, as well as to facilitate the junction with the third column, which was advancing by Breitenlee. At the same time the regiment of Reuss Plauen was ordered to the right side of Aspern, with a view to an attack on that place; the rest of the corps were formed into close columns of battalions.

Meanwhile the enemy formed his left wing, which he refused, towards Aspern, and his right upon Esslingen. Thus he advanced with columns of infantry and cavalry upon the main army, while an extremely brisk cannonade supported him. A line of 12 regiments of cuirassiers formed the centre of the second line of the enemy, giving to the whole an imposing aspect.

Meanwhile the attack of a battalion of Reuss-Plauen on Aspern was repulsed, and it gave way, being thrown into consternation by the loss of its Commander, but it rallied immediately after. Count Bellegarde ordered General Vacquant to renew the attack with the regiment of Vogelsang, and to carry the village at all hazards. The latter obeyed the order with the most brilliant success, and Aspern, though defended by 12,000 of the best of the enemy's troops, was carried by storm; Vacquant being assisted by the regiment of Reuss-Plauen, by a battalion of Archduke Rainier, and by the brigade of Maier of the third column.

To frustrate this attack, the enemy advanced with two columns of infantry, supported by the heavy cavalry, upon the main army, repulsed the two regiments of Klenau and Vincent's light horse, and fell upon the infantry.

The

The latter expecting him with their firelocks ready and with cool intrepidity, fired at 10 paces distance so effectually as totally to rout the enemy, upon which General Veesey, at the head of a division of Klenau, attacked the enemy's cuirassiers with such energy, that their retreat was followed by that of the infantry.

Hereby the army along the whole of its line was disengaged from the enemy, obtained communication on the left with the corps of Prince Hohenzollern, and became possessed of the important post of Aspern. The enemy being in full retreat, attempted no further attack, and confined himself merely to a cannonade. The corps remained during the night under arms. The enemy repeated, indeed, his attacks on Aspern, but they all proved unsuccessful.

Third Column.

This column, according to its destination, had began its march from its position at Seiering, by the road of Sussenbrunn and Breitenlee. Some divisions of O'Reilly's light horse and chasseurs formed the advanced guard of the column, and at three o'clock in the afternoon met, near Hirschstetten, the left wing of the enemy, which consisted mostly of cavalry.

As about this time the first and second columns advanced intrepidly upon Aspern, and the enemy began to fall back to his position between Esslingen and Aspern, Lieut. General Hohenzollern ordered up his batteries, and a very brisk cannonade commenced on both sides.

The first line formed in close columns of battalions, and advanced with the greatest resolution upon the enemy, when his cavalry suddenly rushed forward in such disproportionate numbers, and with such rapidity, that there was scarcely time to save the artillery which had been brought up, and the battalions were left to defend themselves by their own unsupported exertions. This was the remarkable moment in which the regiments of Zach, Joseph Colloredo, Zettwitz, Froon, a battalion of Stein's, and the second battalion of the Archduke Charles's legion, under the conduct of Lieutenant-General Brady, and Generals Buresch, Maier, and Koller, demonstrated with unparalleled fortitude what the fixed determination to conquer or die is capable of effecting against the most impetuous attacks.

The enemy's cavalry turned these battalions on both wings, penetrated between them, repulsed the squadrons of O'Reilly's light horse, who were unable to withstand such a superior force, and in the confidence of victory, summoned these corps of heroes to lay down their arms. A well directed and destructive fire was the answer to this degrading proposition, and the enemy's cavalry abandoned the field, leaving behind them a considerable number of dead.

This corps, as well as the others, passed the night on the field of battle.

Fourth and Fifth Columns.

These were both composed of the corps of Lieutenant General Prince Rosenberg, on either bank of the Rusbach, and directed their march from their position, to the right and left of Deutsch-Wagram.

The fourth proceeded through Rochdorf straight to Esslingen. Col. Hardegg of Schwarzenberg's hulans conducted the advanced guard.

The fifth directed its march towards the left, in order to go a circuit round the little town of Enzersdorf, and drive the enemy out of the place. It was reinforced by Stipsic's hussars, under the command of Colonel Frolich. Lieutenant-General Klenau led the advanced guard of both columns.

As this circuit round Enzersdorf obliged the fifth to describe a longer line, it was necessary for the fourth to advance farther more slowly.

Enzersdorf, however, was quickly taken possession of by a detachment of Stipsic's hussars, and of the Wallacho-Illyrian frontier-regiment, as it was already for the greatest part evacuated by the enemy, from whom no more than 30 prisoners could be taken.

Both columns now received orders to advance upon Esslingen.

The fourth in close columns of battalions of Czartorisky's, Archduke Louis's, and Coburg's, who were twice successively attacked by upwards of 2000 of the enemy's heavy cavalry; but these were each time put to flight by our brave infantry with considerable loss.

Of the fifth column, two battalions of Chastler's

Chastler's advanced directly upon Esslingen, while two battalions of Bellegarde's were ordered to penetrate to the left flank of the village, and the small contiguous wood. Two battalions of Hiller's and Sztaray's, besides the Archduke Ferdinand's and Stipsic's regiments of hussars, and two divisions of Rosenberg's light horse, were in the plain in readiness to support them.

These combined attacks were made twice successively with uncommon intrepidity, the enemy's troops were repulsed at all points, and driven into the village of Esslingen, which had been set on fire. But as the enemy's army was drawn up in several lines between Esslingen and Aspern, and met each new attack with fresh reinforcements, because the safety of his retreat depended on the possession of this village; our troops were obliged to abandon it at the approach of night, and to await, under arms, the arrival of morning.

The reserve corps of cavalry had marched in two columns, under the command of General Prince of Lichtenstein, and advanced upon the New Inn between Raschdorf and Breitenlee. Gen. Count Wartensleben, with Blankenstein's hussars, conducted the advanced guard.

No sooner did the enemy perceive the general advance of the army, than he placed the bulk of his cavalry, supported by some battalions of infantry, in order of battle between Esslingen and Aspern, and commenced a brisk cannonade upon the columns of Austrian cavalry as they approached.

Prince Lichtenstein directed his columns to march forward in two lines, on which the enemy detached 4 or 5000 cavalry from his position to the right by way of Esslingen, and excited some apprehension that he would impede the progress of the fourth column, or even break through it. The Prince therefore ordered four regiments to the left, and kept the second column formed in two lines, till he was convinced that the fourth would not meet with any impediment to its march.

During this movement the remainder of the enemy's cavalry also advanced with the greatest confidence, towards the right wing of the Austrians. They were received with a firmness which they probably did not expect. The intrepidity of the cavalry which had marched up, particularly Maurice Lichtenstein's regiment and the Archduke Francis's cuirassiers, the former headed by its gallant Colonel Roussel, frustrated the repeated assaults of the enemy by counter attacks, by which they at length put a stop to his impetuous advance, and completely repulsed him with considerable loss. In these conflicts, the French General of Division, Durousnel, Equerry to the Emperor, was taken prisoner a few paces from him, as was also General Fouler, Equerry to the Empress, after having been slightly wounded. Notwithstanding the fire of musketry which now ensued, the Prince ordered a general advance, by which the enemy was straitened in the *alignement* between Esslingen and Aspern, but on account of the flanking fire from Esslingen, could not be pursued any farther. The fire of his guns was answered with spirit by the horse artillery. About seven in the evening, 3000 horse were again detached towards the point of union between the cavalry and the corps of reserve and the left wing of Prince Hohenzollern, and fell *en masse* upon the brigades of cuirassiers of Gen. Kroyher, Klary, and Siegenthal; but by the steady intrepidity of the Blankenstein's and Riesch's regiments, who with the utmost gallantry made a sudden attack on the enemy's flanks, his cavalry was again repulsed, and part of it, which had fallen upon some of the regiments of the new levies, placed in the third line, was cut off, and there taken.

Meanwhile night came on, and it was passed by the Prince in the best state of preparation on the ground which he had gained from the enemy.

For the first time Napoleon had sustained a defeat in Germany. From this moment he was reduced to the rank of bold and successful Generals, who, like himself, after a long series of destructive atchievements, experienced the vicissitudes of fortune. The charm of his invincibility was dissolved. No longer the *spoiled child* of fortune, by posterity he will be characterized as the *sport* of the fickle Goddess. New hopes begin to animate the oppressed nations. To the Austrian army the 21st of May was a grand and glorious epoch, that must inspire it with a consciousness of

its

its strength, and a confidence in its energies. Overwhelmed by our irresistible infantry, its proud opponents were extended in the dust, and the presence of their hitherto unconquered Emperor was no longer capable of snatching from the heroes of Austria the laurels which they had acquired.

Napoleon's glory was obviously at stake. New efforts were to be expected the following day; but he was also obliged to fight for his existence. By means of fire-ships sent down the Danube, the Archduke had caused the enemy's bridge on the Lobau to be broken down, and its repairs would take up several hours.—Meanwhile Napoleon had already in the evening been joined by the corps of General Oudinot; and all the disposeable troops followed from Vienna and the Upper Danube, and were transported across the river in vessels as fast as they arrived. The Archduke, on his part, ordered the grenadier corps which had not had any share in the first engagement, to advance from its position near Gerasdorf to Breitenlee, and the short night was scarcely sufficient to complete the respective preparations for the commencement of a second tragedy.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The accounts received from Spain and Portugal, since the expulsion of Soult from the latter country about the middle of May, contain hardly any information respecting the movements of the British army. Sir Arthur Wellesley had marched his army southward from the Minho to Abrantes, where he was collecting stores and provisions to enable him to march into Spain, to join General Cuesta, who had assembled about 40,000 men round Merida. They were then in conjunction to attack Victor and Sebastiani's corps, who had united, and occupied an entrenched position near Truxillo, a town about 70 miles from the Portuguese frontier. General Crawford had arrived at Lisbon on the 3d of July, with a reinforcement of 3000 men from Ireland, and had proceeded to Abrantes.

Meanwhile, the war in Spain continues to be carried on with various success. The army of General Blake had resumed offensive operations, and had formed a junction with the armies of Murcia and Valentia. A division of his army had, however, been surprised near Saragossa by a French corps under General Suchet, and obliged to retreat with considerable loss. Blake, at the date of the last accounts, was advancing by Tortosa to attack General St Cyr's corps, which had been weakened by detaching 10,000 men to reinforce Victor's army. At Alcantara, a very gallant action took place between a corps of Spaniards, of only 2000 men, commanded by Cols. Mayne and Grant, and a body of French, consisting of 10,000, in which the latter lost 1200 men, and the former made good their retreat with little comparative loss.

A letter from an English Officer, who was in the action of Alcantara, dated 14th May, gives the following interesting account of that battle:

"This morning at 8 o'clock, three of the enemy's columns, with artillery and cavalry, attacked furiously our position on the height before this place; the small force which the brave Col. Mayne, of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion, (Governor of the town,) had, consisted of 1300 men of the regiment of Idanha, and 600 of the first division of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion, with six pieces of artillery.

"The enemy had 10,000 infantry, 1500 cavalry, and 12 field-pieces. Our artillery and infantry fought with such fury, and such indescribable bravery, until sunset, that they maintained the pass against all the efforts of the enemy, whose superiority was so excessive. The enemy kept up a fire from all his troops, which was more terrible than can be imagined. Our troops suffered somewhat, but nothing in comparison with the loss of the enemy, which was not less than 1200 men. The intrepid Colonel Grant, second in command, who had been wounded in a previous action, gave, with his usual courage, every assistance to Col. Mayne, which enabled him to make a more regular retreat than could have been expected, saving all his artillery.

"The enemy's cavalry followed us in the evening, but by the judicious disposition of the Commanders, they were not

not able to harrass us as they wished, and still less to prevent us from assisting the wounded, and collecting the dispersed. It is impossible for me to convey an idea of the eulogies due to the officers and soldiers for their unparalleled and intrepid conduct. It is useless to mention the *sang froid*, valour, and steadiness, which are natural to the English, and which shone so conspicuously in Colonel Mayne and Lieut.-Colonel Grant; since experience proves that the English fight, not like men, but like lions. I shall conclude by telling you, that from the beginning to the end, the Loyal Lusitanian Legion fought in a manner worthy of soldiers; the same may be said of the regiment of Idanha. If you had been present in this glorious action, you would have seen an infernal fire."

(Here follow the names of the Portugueze officers killed and wounded; the loss in privates is estimated at 200, the greater part of whom had been dispersed, but were coming in.)

The most flattering accounts respecting Spain were received early last month. King Joseph, it was said, had been obliged to leave Madrid, and retire to Burgos. The two Castiles had risen against the enemy; the Spanish army in Gallicia had taken Santiago and Tuy; while Gen. Ballesteros had defeated the French at the eastern extremity of Asturias, and was expected to get possession of St Andero. Elated with this favourable aspect of affairs, we were suddenly informed of the irruption of the French into Asturias, and of the capture of Oviedo and Gijon.

The following is the best account we can collect:—A vessel is arrived from Vivares, on the coast of Spain, which she left on the 16th of May, and brings an account that the French who entered Oviedo were about 6000 strong.—They got into the province by a pass which had not been defended, and were opposed on their march by 2000 Spaniards, who behaved with the greatest gallantry, but were at last obliged to retreat, which they did in good order. The Marquis de Romana was at Oviedo, making the necessary reforms in the magistracy, after having dissolved the weak and criminal Junta, when he received a dispatch, acquainting him with the enemy's approach. He had but one regiment with him, the regiment of Princessa. This he stationed to defend the bridge of the Nora. But the enemy were so superior in numbers that the bridge was soon carried, and their own occupied. Romana immediately proceeded to Gijon, and with his aids-de camp, embarked on board the Palamo sloop of war, in which she set sail for a port in the west of Gallicia, where he meant to land, and rejoin the main body of his army as soon as possible. All the shipping escaped out of Gijon, two only excepted.

In the *Providencia*, which first brought the above intelligence to Portsmouth, have arrived the Bishop of St Andero, and several other ecclesiastics.

Authentic accounts have, however, since arrived, stating, that the Spaniards had recovered possession of Gijon and St Andero; and that Marshal Ney, after repeated attempts to cross the bridge of St Payo in Gallicia, had suffered a great defeat, and been obliged to evacuate both Ferrol and Corunna. It is also stated that Soult's army were much in want of ammunition and provisions, and had not been able to effect a junction with Ney's corps.

The following official accounts were published in the London Gazette of July 8.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,

July 8. 1809.

The following particulars relative to the evacuation of Corunna and Ferrol by the French, are contained in a series of letters from Captain Hotham, of his Majesty's ship the Defiance, to Admiral Lord Gambier, dated from the 22d to the 30th of June.

In consequence of the defeat sustained by the enemy's army under Marshal Ney, in the action against the Spanish forces at the bridge of the Payo, that General fell back on Corunna on the 16th of June, and immediately began to take measures for relinquishing the possession of that place and Ferrol, removing his forces by divisions to an encampment three leagues in advance from Betanzos towards Lugo.—The last divisions of the French left Ferrol on the 21st, and Corunna on the

22d,

22d, after having in both places spiked the guns, and destroyed the defences on the land side, together with the magazines and stores of every kind, and completely disarmed these places and their inhabitants.

The proximity of the enemy's position continuing to hold the authorities established by the French at Corunna in subjection, through the fear of his return, no communication being suffered with the British ships but by flags of truce, and the state of the defence in which the batteries and lines on the same side were left, rendering it dangerous for the English to land or approach the coast, in the event of the re-appearance of any of the enemy, Captain Hotham, on the 24th, ordered a detachment of seamen and marines to land, and disable the guns on the different batteries bearing on the anchorage, offering at the same time to the Governor the services of the detachment in rendering any assistance that might be in its power to the cause of the Spanish patriots.—The cannons and mortars on the sea lines at Corunna, and in the forts commanding the bay, were accordingly all dismounted on the same day, leaving untouched those on the lines towards the land, which had been spiked by the enemy.

On the 26th, Captain Hotham sent Captain Parker, of his Majesty's ship Amazon, to Ferrol, where he was received by the people with the loudest acclamations of joy, and received from the higher orders of the inhabitants the strongest possible marks of attachment to the English, and happiness at seeing once more among them an officer of that nation. The castle of San Felipe, however, was still under the command of a person appointed by Marshal Ney, and attached to the French interest, with a garrison composed of a detachment of a legion raised by the enemy during their possession of Ferrol and Corunna: and on the 27th Captain Hotham received information that the above Commandant had given orders to fire on any English ships or boats that might attempt to pass the castle.—In consequence, Captain Hotham repaired to Ferrol in the Defiance, and landed the marines of that ship and the Amazon, with a party of armed seamen, under the direction of Capt Parker, who entered the castle without opposition, preceded by a flag bearing the name of King Ferdinand the Seventh and the Spanish colours. The detachment then proceeded to the town of Ferrol, where it was received in the most affectionate manner by the inhabitants, and having arrested the Commandant of the castle in the name of King Ferdinand, sent him on board the Defiance. The Governor of Ferrol not having any means of garrisoning the castle, the guns in it were spiked, and the powder removed to the arsenal, and the place left under the command of the former Governor, who had been superseded by the enemy.

On the 28th, Captain Hotham entered the port of Corunna, where he was informed by the Governor that he had received instructions from the Marquis de la Romana, dated at Orense on the 27th, to proclaim his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand the Seventh, with the advice that he had dispatched a regiment from his army to attend the ceremony and garrison the place: the Governor at the same time gave Captain Hotham assurances that the port was from that hour to be considered under the controul and authority of the lawful King of Spain; and the Captain placed himself, and every assistance that the ships under his orders might be able to afford, at the Governor's disposal.

On the 29th, Major-General the Conde de Norona, Captain-General of Gallicia, arrived at Corunna from St Jago, and was followed on the next day by General Carrera, with about 11,000 men, forming the Conde's division of the Marquis of Romana's army.

The French army under Marshal Ney, moved from its camp near Betanzos on the 22d, taking the road to Lugo and Astorga. It was reported that, previously to its breaking up the camp, it had destroyed its baggage and heavy artillery.

On the 27th the Marquis de la Romana was stated to be at Orense with General Mahi and 30,000 men. Marshal Soult's position on the 16th was said to have been at Monforte and Quirage.

Copy

Captain M'Kinley, of the Lively frigate, stationed off Vigo, has transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty the following letter of Don Carrera, giving an account of his taking from the French the city of Saint Jago Compostella; in which affair the General and his troops displayed great ardour and gallantry.

Head quarters at Santiago, May 9. 1809.

"Santiago is in our possession:—the enemy, consisting of 3000 infantry, with 14 pieces of artillery, and 300 horse, came to meet us, and attacked us on our march in the plain called De la Estrella. Our scouts having fallen in with their voltigeurs, and exchanged some firing, brought me information, and I ordered the division to form in the best position that could be taken. The enemy attacked with vigour, but were unable to gain the least advantage.—Our artillery was as good as their's was bad, not a man being wounded on our side by a cannon ball. After an hour's firing, we became impatient of suffering it, and I ordered Don Pablo Murillo to charge them on their right flank, whilst I advanced in front with the three other columns. The enemy twice took up positions, and were as often dislodged. The unevenness of the ground favoured their escape; in effecting which, they shamefully blew up two ammunition chests; two others, with two of clothing, upwards of 600 muskets, and some horses and other articles, which I have not yet examined, fell into our hands. Murillo entered the city, and pursued the enemy through the streets to the distance of more than a league from hence. I am not yet informed of the number of slain, nor that of the prisoners, of whom there are many. The General, Maquain, has been severely wounded by two musket shot; the second in command was killed in the field, whose insignia have been brought me by the soldiers. Our loss has been trifling; the troops are in high spirits, and I may expect much from them."

I am, &c. M. DE LA CARRERA.

Captain M'Kinley has also transmitted an official account of the defeat of the French army under Marshal Ney, at the bridge of St Payo, on the 8th of June, by a Spanish force commanded by General Carrera. After the Marshal's retreat from Santiago, he united his forces at Lugo to those of Corunna, amounting in all to 8000 infantry, 2500 cavalry, and 10 pieces of artillery. With this force he advanced on the 6th to the north side of the bridge, where he occupied some houses, and a wood a little below the bridge. The Spaniards, consisting of 7000 infantry, 120 cavalry, and nine field pieces, were well posted on the heights on the south. At nine in the morning of the 7th, the enemy commenced a cannonade, which was sustained by the Spaniards with great coolness and bravery the whole of the day. Next morning, at the fall of the tide, the enemy made two desperate attempts to pass the river below the bridge with his cavalry and infantry, in both of which he was repulsed with great slaughter. After another attempt to cross at the bridge of Sottomayor, which was gallantly opposed by another force under Don Pablo Murillo, he finally retreated to St Payo, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the field. The Spaniards had 110 killed and wounded.

COURT MARTIAL

On Rear Admiral Harvey.

On Monday May 22. a court-martial on the conduct of Rear-Admiral Eliab Harvey commenced in Portsmouth harbour, on board his Majesty's ship Gladiator, at half past nine o'clock. The members of the court were,

Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, *President.*

Admirals.	Sutton
Holloway,	Otway
Sir J. T. Duckworth	Captains.
Sir H. E. Stanhope	H. K. Legge
Douglas	Beresford
Campbell	Irwin
Wells	Macnamara

The Judge Advocate read the requisition under which the court-martial was held, founded upon two letters, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole, Secretary to the Admiralty, by Lord Gambier, both dated on board the Caledonia, in Basque Roads, April 4. 1809.

The first letter narrated the particulars of Rear Admiral Harvey's language and demeanour towards the commander in Chief, on board the Caledonia, shortly after the arrival of Lord Cochrane in Basque Roads, for the purpose of conducting the attack on the enemy's fleet. This letter sets forth, that Rear-

Admiral

Admiral Harvey came on board the Caledonia, and offered himself, and a number of officers and men of his ship, for the execution of the service. On being informed that the Admiralty had fixed on Lord Cochrane for the purpose, he declared to Lord Gambier, in the most violent and most disrespectful manner, that if he was passed by, and Lord Cochrane, or any other junior officer appointed in preference, he should immediately desire to strike his flag, and resign his commission. Lord Gambier observing that he could not deviate from their Lordships' orders, Rear-Admiral Harvey continued his vehement and insulting language to his superior, and stated how much his former services had been neglected, both by Lord Gambier, when in the Admiralty, as well as by preceding members of that Board. He added, that he could impeach Lord G. for misconduct and bad management; and ended by saying, in the same insulting tone and manner as before used, that he would go in the Tonnant, or any old rotten 74, to board the enemy's three-decked ship in Aix-Roads, and bring her out; though he had, a few days before, in a conversation with Lord Gambier, stated it to be his opinion, that any ships which entered that anchorage to attack the enemy could never return from it.

The second letter merely states, that, since writing the first letter, it had come to the knowledge of Lord Gambier, that Rear-Admiral Harvey had in many instances spoken of him in a most contemptuous and disrespectful manner to several officers in the fleet, and with such publicity that it could not fail of being disseminated amongst the inferior officers and seamen under his command.

It concludes, therefore, with requesting the Lords of the Admiralty to order a Court Martial on Rear-Admiral Harvey, for having, at different times, spoken of Lord G. and his character and conduct, in an unofficer-like manner, tending to subvert the discipline of the fleet, much to the prejudice of the public service.

Lord Gambier was the first witness examined, and whose evidence fully substantiated the allegations set forth in his letter.—His Lordship, however, admitted that Admiral Harvey had offered to make any apology for the expressions that escaped him, that became a man of honour; which, he said, he should have been most happy to have accepted of, had it been consistent with his duty to his country, to his profession as a naval officer, and what he owed to his public character as Commander in Chief.

From the evidence of Sir H. B. Neale, Lord Cochrane, Capt. Bedford, and Capt. Bowen, it appeared that Rear Admiral Harvey had, in conversation with them, spoken of the appointment of Lord Cochrane, and of his own determination to strike his flag, in vehement terms, similar to those above-mentioned; complained that his services had been lightly treated, and declared it to be his opinion that Lord Gambier was a man unfit to command the fleet; that he had never seen a fleet so ill conducted; and said he meant to bring his Lordship's conduct before a court martial.—In addressing Lord Cochrane, he said, "I am no canting Methodist, and no psalm-singer. I do not cheat old women out of their estates by hypocrisy and canting;" which words, Lord Cochrane declared, on being questioned, he thought alluded to Lord Gambier, because he understood his Lordship to be a religious man.

Here the evidence for the prosecution closed, which the President intimated to Rear-Admiral Harvey, and observed that he would be allowed time to prepare his defence. The Rear Admiral said he would be ready next day, to which the Court adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday morning, at half past nine o'clock, the Court re-assembled, when Rear-Admiral Harvey, being called on to make his defence, delivered into the hands of the Deputy Judge-Advocate a paper, which he requested to be read, as it contained all that he deemed necessary to offer to their consideration.

The Deputy Judge-Advocate (Mr Greetham) then read as follows:—

"*Mr President and Gentlemen,*

"I thank the Court for adjourning to this day. The interval of time has given you an opportunity of perusing the evidence that has been adduced; and, I trust, of discovering that it falls short of proving the charges that have been exhibited against me. I should, however, not be acting a fair and candid part, were I to deny that a conduct which I cannot justify

justify has been established against me, and I now offer my most humble apology to the Court for it. For the offence that I have given to the Commander in Chief, his Lordship has proved that I have already offered an apology that was satisfactory to his feelings. The Court will not fail to recollect, that, although I have spoken of the Commander in Chief in terms which I am extremely sorry for having used, I did not speak with that publicity that is stated in the charge against me.—I spoke only to persons of rank and station in the fleet, on whose minds my words could have no injurious effect; what I said is not found to have been disseminated among the inferior orders of the Navy; no seaman or petty officer has been called who ever heard any of the language complained of. It will also occur to you, that all the intemperate expressions used by me, are proved to have been used about the same time, when I was in a state of great irritation, in consequence of my offer to attack the French fleet being passed over, without the least acknowledgment of its having been made. Excess of zeal, and impatience of restraint, where an opportunity of enterprise presents itself, although faults, are such as the most eminent Naval Commanders have not been free from, and the effects of these are all that can be found blameable in my conduct. It never was my intention to thwart any superior officer; on the contrary, my whole life has been and shall continue to be, entire submission to their commands.

"To many of the Gentlemen of this Court I have the honour to be known; to them I appeal for my former character.

"I shall also beg leave to desire that two letters, from most distinguished persons, under whom I had the honour to serve, may be read.

"The manner in which my services have been estimated by them, will, I am sure, have its own effect on the judgment which the Court is called upon to pronounce upon me."

Euryalus, Oct. 28. 1805.

My Dear Sir,

I congratulate you most sincerely on the victory his Majesty's fleet has obtained over the enemy, and on the noble and distinguished part the Temeraire took in the battle; nothing could be finer; I have not words in which I can sufficiently express my admiration of it. I hope to hear that you are unhurt, and pray send me your report of killed and wounded, with the officers' names who fell in the action, and the state of your own ship, whether you can get her in a state to meet Gravina, should he again attempt any thing. I am, dear Sir, with great esteem, your faithful humble servant, CUTHB. COLLINGWOOD.

Capt. E. Harvey, Temeraire.

Mortimer Street, April 22 1807.

SIR,

I cannot retire from the command of the Channel fleet, without expressing the high sense I entertain of the ability, zeal, and perseverance displayed by you in the command of a detached squadron, during an unexampled long cruise off the north coast of Spain, and assuring you of the esteem and regard with which I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
ST. VINCENT.

Rear-Admiral Harvey, &c.

The Rear Admiral then withdrew with his Counsel, Mr Serjeant Best, and the Court was cleared for the purpose of deliberating on the evidence, in which they were occupied a considerable length of time. When strangers were re-admitted, and the Rear-Admiral had taken his station on the left hand of the Deputy Judge Advocate, that Gentleman pronounced the following

SENTENCE.

The Court, having heard and deliberated upon the evidence which has been adduced in support of the charges exhibited against Rear-Admiral Eliab Harvey, and having heard what he has alleged in his defence, are of opinion, that the charges of vehement and insulting language to the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, and of having otherwise shewn great disrespect to him as commander in Chief, on board his Majesty's ship Caledonia, and of having spoken of his Lordship, to several officers, in a disrespectful manner, have been proved, and the Court doth therefore adjudge the said Rear Admiral Eliab Harvey *to be dismissed his Majesty's service*; and he is dismissed accordingly. The Court was then immediately dissolved.

SCOT.

Scottish Chronicle.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Address to the King.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in General Assembly, beg leave to approach the throne with sentiments of the warmest attachment to your person, family, and government.

In the present alarming situation of the affairs of Europe, we rejoice in the pledges of national safety which, under Heaven, we enjoy in your Majesty's paternal solicitude, and in the wisdom and vigour of your Councils. From a view of the subversion of ancient Governments, and the wreck of nations, we frequently turn our eyes with heartfelt joy and exultation to our unimpaired constitution in Church and State; the best which human wisdom ever devised, and administered by a Sovereign, who is at once the pattern of religion, the guardian of liberty, and the father of his people.

While we have beheld your Majesty employed in promoting national happiness, and in extending equal protection to all your subjects, we have lately contemplated, with the deepest interest and anxiety, your magnanimous interposition in favour of the injured and oppressed nations of Spain and Portugal. To resist the shock of that power before which almost all others have been swept away as by a torrent, and to interpose between suffering nations and universal subjugation, was a measure worthy of a generous people, under the Government of a wise and patriotic King. We observed, therefore, with delight, that your Majesty's liberal offers of assistance to those oppressed states were unanimously approved of, and warmly seconded by your people, and that admiration and affection mingled with their loyalty to the best of Sovereigns.

We beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on various enterprises both by sea and land, in which the admirable discipline and steady courage of the British forces have lately triumphed over superior numbers; atchievements which reflect equal honour on those who were more immediately concerned, and glory on the British name.—Whatever effect they may have on the fate of our allies, they give us ground to trust, that, under the protection of Heaven, we shall be able to resist the fiercest attacks of our enemies, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity those invaluable blessings which as a nation we have so long enjoyed.

As subjects of the Prince of Peace, we pray for the termination of that destructive war in which we are involved; but, in the mean time, we submit without murmur or complaint to those burdens and privations which it necessarily imposes. Sensible that not only our duty, but our existence as a nation, depends on our firm and persevering exertions against our common enemy, and looking for success to the Ruler of nations, we will not cease to cherish in our people that unanimity and public spirit which become those who are contending for their most valuable and dearest rights. We will teach them to make a wise improvement of those judgments which are abroad in the earth, and to cultivate the righteousness which exalteth a nation, that God may avert from our country those calamities which our iniquities have deserved.

That the Lord of Hosts may crown the heads of our brave countrymen, by sea and land, with victory and honour; that their success may be the means of securing a lasting and honourable peace; that your Majesty may long reign over a free, a loyal, and a happy people; and, that you may hereafter receive a heavenly crown, are the prayers of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

Francis Nicol, D. D. Moderator.

Edinburgh, 20th May 1809

Civil Promotions.

Whitehall, July 10.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Dudley Baron Harrowby, the Right Hon. John Jeffreys Earl Camden, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, President of his Majesty's Council; the Right Hon. Robert Banks Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Henry Robert Stewart (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh,) and the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; his Grace William Henry Cavendish Duke of

of Portland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, first Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury; the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer; George Percy, Esq. (commonly called Lord Levaine,) the Right Hon. John Baron Teignmouth, the Right Honourable Thomas Wallace, the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, and Thomas Hamilton, Esq (commonly called Lord Binning,) to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the management of the Affairs of India.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Right Honourable Dudley Baron Harrowby, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Sandon of Sandon, in the county of Stafford, and Earl of Harrowby, in the county of Lincoln.

The King has been pleased to appoint Benjamin Sydenham, Esq. to be a Commissioner for managing his Majesty's revenue of Excise, in the room of William Jackson, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

May 31. At Glenborodale, Mr John Cumming, factor to Col. M'Lean of Ardgour, to Miss Margaret Cameron, daughter of the deceased James Cameron, Esq. Glenborodale.

June 19. At Dunkeld, Captain Stewart, Royal Perthshire Militia, to Miss C. H. Stewart, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Stewart, of the 5th regiment of foot.

21. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Green, watch-maker, to Miss Deuchar, only daughter of the late David Deuchar, Esq of Morningside.

21. At Low Leyton, Mr Thomas Blackwood, merchant in Edinburgh, to Susannah, third daughter of Richard Adams, Esq. of Low Leyton, Essex.

28. At Inchdairney, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. attorney, Manchester, to Jane Barbara, only daughter of the late Dr Alexander Eason, physician there.

29. At London, Sir Thomas Ramsay, Bart. of Balmain, to Miss Steele, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr Steele of Jamaica, and niece to Dr Bain, of Heffleton Lodge, Dorsetshire.

29. At Plymouth, the Hon. Rear Admiral Robert Stopford, to Mary, daughter of Commissioner Fanshawe, of his Majesty's Dock-yard, there.

29. At Kilmarnock, Mr James Brown, writer, to Miss Jean Orr, daughter of John Orr, Esq of Sarston.

30. At Glasgow, Thomas Robertson, Esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr Reid of the Tontine.

At Edinburgh, Edward Inglis, Esq. of the Royal Navy, to Barbara, daughter of Mr William Allan, Queensferry.

At London, Mr William Tait, merchant, London, to Jane, daughter of Dr John Hunter, Professor of Humanity in the University of St Andrews.

July 4. At Kircudbright, the Rev. Mr Thomas Turnbull, to Susan, daughter of the Rev Dr Muter, Kircudbright.

5. At Dunbar, Capt. J. Laskey, of the 21st (or Kirkcudbright) regiment of militia, to Miss Margaret Oliver.

6. At Millbank of Mary Culter, Mr Peter Mellis, merchant in Aberdeen, to Catharine, daughter of Mr Alexander M'Nab, Millbank.

7. At Edinburgh, William Mackenzie, Esq. W. S. to Miss Mary Mansfield, eldest daughter of James Mansfield, Esq. of Midmar.

7. At ditto, Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth of Pencarrow, in the county of Cornwall, Bart. to Miss Brown, daughter of the late Patrick Brown, Esq. of Edinburgh.

8. At Hawkfield, Capt. John Ross, of the Galloway militia, to Helen, daughter of Mr Crokat, Hawkfield.

10. At Hazledon, Mr Robert Paterson, merchant, Glasgow, to Margaret, daughter of the late Jo. Howie, Esq of Shawhill.

10. At Montague Street, London, by special licence, William Miller, Esq. of Ozelworth Park, Gloucestershire, to Miss Wyndham, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. William Wyndham.

12. At North Berwick, Captain Brown of the Inniskillen Dragoons, to Miss Margaret Dalrymple, daughter of the late Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, Bart. Immediately after the ceremony the married couple set off for Ireland.

12. At Greenock, Mr Robert Spiers, jun. merchant, Glasgow, to Jessie, daughter of the late Mr John Kerr, merchant, Greenock.

13. At Donington Castle, Sir George Rumbold, Bart. to the Hon. Miss Parkyns, sister of Lord Radcliffe.

17. At Grigory, near Kirkcudbright, Mr Alexander Broadfoot, Dalbeaty, to Margaret, eldest daughter of David Copland, Esq of Grigory.

17. At Cammethan House, Captain David Robertson, of the Hon. E. India Company's service, to Caroline, daughter of the late James Lockhart, Esq of Castlehill.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr William Murray, writer, Edinburgh, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Thomson, Esq. of Duncrivie.

Lately, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, to Anna Maria Kellam, daughter of William Kellam, Esq of Ryton-upon-Dunsmore, Warwickshire.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

June 13. At Fort George, the Lady of Major Hamilton of the 73d regiment, a daughter.

16. At London, Mrs Livingstone, Parkhall, a son and heir.

22. At Holly Hill, Sussex, Mrs Colonel Keith Young, a son.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gallaway, wife of Mr William Gallaway, merchant, a daughter.

24. At Cluny, Mrs Colonel MacPherson, a son.

25. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Captain Hodgson, of the Royal Navy, a daughter.

25. At Durham, the Lady of Major Erskine, 45th regt. a son.

26. At Harperston, county of Wexford, the Hon. Mrs Hoare, a daughter.

29. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major Maxwell, younger of Carruchan, a son.

Lady Andover, a son.

Lady Caroline Stuart Wortley, a daughter.

At Exeter, the Lady of James Ferguson, Esq. a daughter.

July 6. At Portsmouth, Mrs M'Kenzie Strathgarve, a son and heir.

6. At Edinburgh, the Lady of William Jackson, Esq. Solicitor of Excise, a daughter.

8. Mrs Geddes, Ardmore, a daughter.

8. At Duff House, the Right Hon. Lady Jane Taylor, a son.

12. At Kintradwell, Mrs Gordon of Carroll, a son.

12. At London, the Countess of Aberdeen, a daughter.

13. At London, Mrs Glasfurd of Tillicoultry, a daughter.

13. At Dalkeith House, the Countess of Dalkeith, a son.

21. At Bonjedward, the Lady of Archibald Jerdon, Esq. a daughter.

The Marchioness of Tavistock, a son.

DEATHS.

1808. *May* 1. At Wallajahbad, Madras, James Forbes Cushny, Lieutenant in the 25th regiment of native infantry, and son to the Rev. Alexander Cushny, minister of Oyne.

Sept. 19. At Madras, Brevet-Maj. Alex. Peter Macdowall, of the 33d regiment of foot, son of the late James Macdowall, Esq. Glasgow.

November 10. At Bushire, from whence he was proceeding with the Embassy to the Court of Persia, as Persian and Latin translator, Charles Lechmere Coote, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Establishment, aged 21.

Dec. 14. At Allipore, after a short illness, Major George Downie, commanding the Calcutta native militia.—He was a native of Perthshire.

1809. *Feb.* 3. Mr William Cuthbertson Sword, midshipman, son of James Sword, Esq. of Annfield. He was killed in attempting, with the boats of his Majesty's ship Alacrity, to intercept a convoy of French small craft off the coast of Calabria.

13. At Jaulna, George T. Robinson, Cornet in the 8th regiment of native cavalry, third son of George Robinson of Clermiston, Esq. a promising youth, in the 16th year of his age.

At Montego Bay, Jamaica, William Thorp, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the St James's regiment of militia, who, on his return from reviewing the regiment, was thrown by a young restive horse, and conveyed speechless to his house, in which state he remained till his dissolution.

At Messina, John Wood, Esq. commissary to the forces in the Mediterranean.

May 31. At Kilmarnock, Miss Elisabeth Borland, daughter of Robert Borland, Esq.

June 2. At Aberdeen, Mr James Finnie, wright.

3. At Gardenstoun, Mr William Chalmers, merchant, aged 72.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Murray, relict of Thomas Miller, late merchant, Edinburgh.

8. At the Manse of Carmichael, Perthshire, Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Allan Stewart.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Murison, wine merchant.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr Martin Campbell, inspector of cutters in the service of the Customs.

14. At London, Charles Montague, Esq. surgeon to the forces.

14. At Fulford, James Thomson, son of John Thomson, farmer, Pyetknow

14. Mr John Welsh, son of Rob. Welsh of Collin.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Alison Cranstoun, relict of Robert Cranstoun, Esq. Crailinghall

15. James Strange, Esq. merchant, Petersbourgh, Virginia, formerly of Glasgow.

15. The Rev. Mr Henry Clark, Minister of the Associate Congregation at Boghole.

17. At Greenock, Mrs Campbell, wife of Mr Duncan Campbell, jun. merchant.

17. At Corsbie, Mrs Murray, wife of John Murray, Esq. of Uplaw.

18. At Edinburgh, Susan, second daughter of Sir John Stuart, Bart. of Allanbank.

18. Near Edinburgh, of a scarlet fever, while on a visit to his friends, George Clunie, son of John Clunie, Esq. of Berwick.

June

June 18. At Craigluscar, Thomas Colville, Esq of Lambhill, aged 76.

19. At Gayfield Place, Miss Catharine Forgo.

19. At Manse of Rathven, Archd. Dunbar, Esq. writer to the signet.

19. At Kinneddar, Gavin Drummond, Esq

20. At Falmouth, Mrs Elizabeth MacCulloch, wife of Andrew Livingston, Esq. late of Airds

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs M'Laren, wife of Captain M'Laren, Adjutant in the Berwickshire regiment of militia.

23. At Lyndock, Mrs Jean Ramsay, teacher, Perth.

24. At Kilmarnock House, Miss Nancy Hamilton, daughter of the late William Hamilton, Esq. of Craiglaw, physician.

24. At Brechin, Alexander Ferrier, Esq. late of Kentrokat, in the 58th year of his age. Few men lived more respected, and whose death will be more generally lamented by an extensive and highly respectable circle of friends; endowed with a mind possessing every amiable virtue that can adorn man, his chief business and pleasure consisted in doing good,

24. At Portobello, Mr Ingram Gilchrist, second son of the late Arch. Gilchrist, Esq.

24. Robert C. Tod, youngest son of Andrew Tod, Esq. Dean, near Borrowstounness, an amiable youth, aged 13¾ years.

25. At Dunbar, Mr Thomas Edward Ritchie, barrack-master.

27. At Ranachan Strone, near Strontian, Argylshire, Captain John Cameron, late of the 70th regiment, only surviving heir of the Glendessary family.

27. At Stirling, Isabella, second surviving daughter of Mr James Syme, merchant there.

27. At East Bank, the Right Hon. Lady Sempill, mother of Lord Sempill.

28. At Lochnaw Castle, Sir Stair Agnew, Bart. at an advanced age.

28. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Pitcairn, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Pitcairn, some time one of the ministers of St Cuthberts.

29. At Edinburgh, after a tedious and painful illness, Alvey Somerville, third daughter of Mr John Somerville, writer.

30. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Campbell, relict of Mr John Campbell, tacksman of Kinnoclachar, Rannoch, Perthshire, in the 67th year of her age.

30. At Belle Ville, Stranraer, Miss Margaret Maxwell, eldest daughter of the late William Maxwell, Esq of Ardwell.

At Langton Manse, the Rev. Alexander Girvan, minister of Langton.

At North Berwick, in the 73d year of her age, Mrs Anne Murray, daughter of the late Reverend George Murray, minister of that place.

At Woolwich, Col. Harding, Royal Artillery.

At Berwick, Mrs Jeffreys, widow of the late William Jeffreys, Esq. Solicitor, at the advanced age of 96.

James Bourne of Carbolly, parish of Ganaghey, and county of Down, Ireland, at the advanced age of 106 years.

Lately, in a workhouse at Liverpool, a female pauper, at the advanced age of 124 years. She retained all her faculties to the last, except her sight, which, two months previously to her dissolution, had been much impaired.

July 1. At his house in Whitehall, London, John Fordyce of Ayton, Esq. Surveyor-General of the Land Revenue, aged 74.

1. At St Helier's, Jersey, Katharine, infant daughter of Captain Mellis of the 4th Garrison Battalion.

2. At Leith, the Rev. Dr Alexander Grant, minister of St James's Chapel.

2. At Woodhead, Mrs Charles Addison, in her fifty-eighth year.

2. At Glasgow, John Sym, Esq.

2. At Edinburgh, aged 14, Miss Joanna Balfour, youngest daughter of Mr Elphingstone Balfour, bookseller.

2. At Hawick, Mrs Young, relict of the late Dr Young, minister there.

3. At Ayr, James Bone, Esq. surgeon.

3. At Edinburgh, James Gray, eldest son of Mr John Gray, writer, George's Square.

3. At Greenock, John Hamilton, Esq. aged 54, much regretted.

4. At Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Murray, wife of James Glassford, Esq. advocate, and sister of Sir Patrick Murray of Auchtertyre, Bart.

5. At Kelso, Mr James Huie, officer of Excise, much regretted.

7. At Makerstoun, Isabella, fourth daughter of Sir Henry Hay Macdougall, Bart.

8. At Edinburgh, Alexander, fifth son of the late William Richardson, Esq Albany Street.

8. At Inchmichael, Charles Kinnear, Esq. of Kinnear.

9. At Edinburgh, William, second son of Col. Fullerton.

9. At ditto, Miss Agnes Fotheringham.

9. At ditto, Rachel, aged 16. eldest daughter of Mr Patrick Sanderson, banker, St John's Street.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr William Selkirk, merchant, late of the house of Mr William Patison, South Bridge.

11. At Edinburgh, James Garthshore, Esq. late of Alderstone.

11. At Glasgow, on his way to the place of

of his nativity in Aberdeenshire, John Walker, Esq. of the island of St Croix.

July 11. At St Andrew's, Mr Charles Dempster, merchant there, aged 67

11. At Newcastle, Mr William Walker, builder, Edinburgh.

13. At her father's house, in Ross-shire, Miss Beatrix Mackenzie, eldest daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. of Hilton.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Home, daughter of the late George Home, Esq. of Bassendean.

13. At Dumbarton, Capt. Robert Robertson.

13. At Aberdeen, Bailie Peter Duguid, aged 62.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Drummond, relict of Alexander Home, Esq. of Whitfield.

14. At his house in Great Cumberland Place, London, the Most Rev. his Grace the Lord Arch-Bishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, Earl of Normanton, &c. His Grace's decline was rapid; he kept his bed but three days previous to his dissolution. His Grace was in his 73d year. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Somerton, now Earl of Normanton.

14 At Shuckburgh Park, Warwickshire, Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, Bart. in an apoplectic fit.

15. At Gairbraid House, Mrs Mary Hill, relict of Robert Graham of Lanbhill, Esq.

16. At Ayr, Miss Agnes Wood, daughter of the late Bailie William Wood, merchant there.

16. At Castlesemple, Day Hort M'Dowall, Esq. of Castlesemple.

16. At Bath, aged 87, John Charnock, Esq. late of the island of Barbadoes.

17. At King's Grange, Alexander Copland, Esq of Collieston.

19. At London, the Hon. Mrs St Leger.

Price of Stocks.

1809.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
July 3	——	1 pr.	69½
10.	129	¾ —	68½
17.	261	1 —	68½
24.	——	1 —	67½ 68

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
July 8.	72 90	34 41	24 32	46 52
10.	72 90	34 40	23 30	45 51
17.	72 88	33 39	23 30	45 52
24.	72 90	33 40	23 30	45 52

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
July 7.	40 s. 51	28 s. 34	26 s 31	27 s. 31
14.	40 52	29 34	28 32	27 33
21.	40 52	32 37	27 33	27 33
28.	40 53	32 36	27 32	27 33

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1809.	Oatmeal		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
July 4.	280	23d.	42	17 16
11.	280	23	45	17 16
18.	380	23	44	17 16
25.	300	23	53	17 16

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr *Steele*'s Narrative,—*J. B.*,—*John Johnston*'s Poems,—*Thomson*'s Birth-day,—*J. S.*,—*W. M. W.*,—*Willie Waefu'*, will appear in our next, or an early number.

In a collection of epitaphs, recently published in London, we observe a considerable number of those last transmitted to us by *Glotianus*. Of this circumstance he was probably not aware, but he will be sensible that we can with propriety insert only such as are not found in that collection.

J. O's pieces are hardly, as yet, fit for the public eye; one of them, however, is under consideration.

The Essay on Virtue is not continued, as the subject was conceived to be of a nature somewhat too general for a periodical miscellany.

THE

MAP of ZEALAND and the SCHELDT to ANTWERP.

MOUTHS OF THE SCHELD
Entrance of Brouwershaven
Hute
New Sand
Banjaert
t'Veer Gat
Land Dip
the Roompot
the Deurloo
the Westgat
Brouwershaven
Renesse
Sonnemar
Dreischor
Haamstede
Noordgouwe
Sas
Kerkwerve
Zierikzee
Bommenede
Bieuingen or Groeningen the Braamer Volcke Hack
OVER FLACKEE
Middelharnis
Oude Tonge
Nieuw Tonge
Ooltgensplaat
Sommerdyk
Melissant
Stadt Rhoonmet
Rozeland
DUIVELAND
St. Jansland
Brunisse
Nieuwerkerk
Ouwerkerk
ZEELAND
East
the Keeten
the Sloe
Scheld
Philip Land
Prince Land
N. Castel
Ordenbosch
Willemstadt
Klundert
HOLLANDS DIEP
VOORN LAND
Hellevoetsluys
Goeree
HARLNG VLIET
PUTTEN
STRYEN
THE MERWE
IJSSELMONDE
THE OLD MAES
ROTTERDAM
Schiedam
Delfland
WALCHEREN
Dombergh
Ackerkerk
Aagle F.
Runenwyk
West Capelle
Terveer
Melisker
MIDDELBURG
Santa Landen
Armuyden
St Joost Land
Caudekercke Zand
W. Soburg
Ramekens
Vlissingen
Flushing
WOLFERSDYCK
Cortgeen
Arentskerke
Baesdorp
Goes
Maelstede
Capelle
Wemeldinge
Vlake
Yerseke
Der Nisse
Ovesandt
Oudelande
Ellewoutsdick
SOUTH BEVELAND
Scherpenisse
Haaswert
Gruymingen
Waerde
the Drowned Land
THOLELAND
St. Anne Land
Stavenisse
Tholen
Fort Orange
Fort Mauritius
Fort Zealand
Haltern
Steenbergen
Fort Blaauwe Fort
Lear
Vosmaer
Wemeldinger Veer
Hoedekenskerke
Borsele
Ossenisse
Hontenisse
Sandt
Saftingen Point
Fort Frederick Hendrick
Fort Lillo
Fort de Croix domet Kd
Santvliet
Stuyvesant
Lillo
Fort la Perle
Fort Liefkenshoeck
Antwerp
Wilmerdonk
Austruwel
Callo
Flanders Dock
Berchem
Oosterweel
Hoboken
Cruybeke
den Doorer
Rupelmonde
Mecheln or MALINES
Ste Gillis
Stekenen
Meerlebeke
Sinay
Saffelaer
Costacker
Loechristy
Destelberge
Landeghem
Aelbeke
Waerscheet
Steydinge
Everghem
Clayton
Nevele
Ghent
GHENT
Cassandria
Oostburg
Ysendyck
Ardenburg
Middelburg
Watervliet
Graeve dans Dyck
Philippina
Bouchante
Capryeke
Assenede
Sas of Ghent
Axel
Hulst
St. John Steene
Sandtberg Fort
Beuildje
Ste Paul
Oosteer
Kouteneire
Biervliet
Neuse
THE RONDT or WEST SCHELD
THE EAST SCHELD
CASSAND
Groede
Ste Croix
Longitude East of London

THE

SCOTS MAGA

AND

Edinburgh Literary M

FOR AUGUST 18

With a Map of the Islands of ZEALAND, an
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Right Hon. *P*
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Civil Appoint
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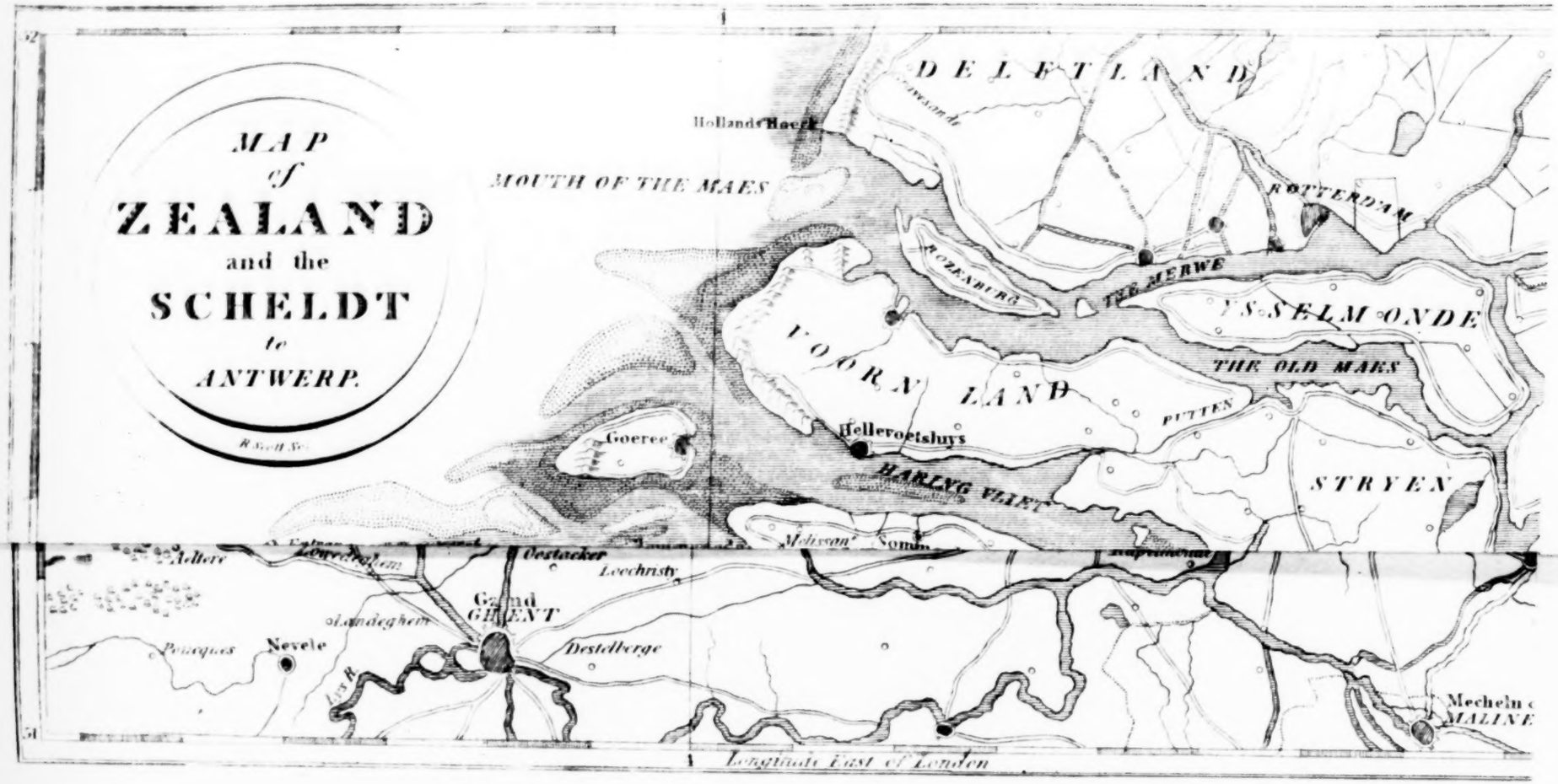
MAP
of
ZEALAND
and the
SCHELDT
to
ANTWERP.
DELFTLAND
Hollands Hoeck
MOUTH OF THE MAES
ROTTERDAM
ROZENBURG
THE MERWE
YS SELMONDE
THE OLD MAES
POORT LAND
PUTTEN
Hellevoetsluys
Goeree
HARLYG VLIET
STRYEN
Melissant
Somm
Oostacker
Leechristy
Gand
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Landeghem
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